

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXV., NO. 60.

HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 2197

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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WILL BE TAUGHT RESPECT FOR LAW

One of the heaviest fines assessed by
Judge Wilcox for illegal selling of
liquor, was that imposed upon W. C.
Ottman, the Ocean View, Waikiki,
proprietor. He was sentenced to pay a
fine of \$500 and serve out three months
imprisonment at Oahu prison at hard
labor. This is Ottman's second offense
within the last three weeks and there-
fore the heavy penalty.

Ottman was arrested on July 10 for
selling liquor without a license. He was
caught in the act of pouring out beer
for his customers, a young Hawaiian
girl, well-known to the police, and a
male companion. Ottman pleaded not
guilty when first brought before Judge
Wilcox, but changed his plea the fol-
lowing day to that of guilty and was
fined \$100. Ottman admitted at the time
that he was guilty of the offense, and
had pleaded not guilty in order to have
twenty-four hours in which to get
money to pay his fine which he knew
would surely be imposed.

Ottman's resort is considered a dan-
gerous place by the police and will
be closely watched in the future. Ott-
man, it is said, may congratulate him-
self that more serious charges have
not been placed against him. Deputy
Sheriff Chillingworth says that the
police department made no agreement
with Ottman that he would be warned
before a police raid was to be made, nor
that he would be allowed to "slide
along for six months." The police state
that they have entered on a crusade
against these outlying liquor selling
establishments, and that Ottman is not
suffering from the raids more than
others. Donohue has twice been ar-
rested, and the Kakaako resorts have
felt the hand of the police more than
once of late until some of them were
compelled to close down.

Ottman made use of several hours
yesterday afternoon in the attempt to
procure bail, pending his appeal, and
was successful in his search for bonds-
man about 5 o'clock.

Rally Postponed.

The Republican rally which was
scheduled for last evening was called
off as soon as the news was circulated
in the morning of the frightful mas-
sacres in China. To have held a jo-
jification on the evening after such de-
pressing news had reached the Islands
would have been felt to be distinctly
out of place.

When the Rio arrived and it was as-
certained that the Republican delegates
were not on board there was further
reason for abandoning the rally. It
will in all likelihood be held on the
evening of the arrival of the Australia,
which will without doubt bring the
delegates.

OREGON IN PORT.

She Arrives Safely at Kure and
Will be Patched up.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The Navy
Department this morning received the
following cablegram from Captain
Wilde, commander of the Oregon, dated
Kure, July 18:

"Secretary Navy, Washington: Ore-
gon and Nashville arrived, Kure 2
o'clock this afternoon. Expect to dock
on the 19th. Shall I make permanent
or temporary repairs? I would sug-
gest putting on steel patches which
can be done in a very short time and
ship go back to her duty at Taku. To
make permanent repairs it will require
at least sixty days, probably more.
Not a single man injured in any way.
"WILDE."

To this dispatch Secretary Long at
once replied as follows:

"Universal rejoicing over safety of
Oregon. She is the Constitution of this
generation. If safety of Oregon per-
mits patch and go to Taku. I com-
mend your preference for service.
"LONG."

ENVOYS SLAUGHTERED IN THE CHINESE CAPITAL

The Reddest Tragedy Since the Day of Cawnpore.

THE ALLIES HAVE HOT WORK IN HOLDING GROUND AT TIEN-TSIN

Americans Lose Heavily With the Rest-- Chinese Attack a Russian Province. Torture of Missionaries.

LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE MASSACRE.

The following is a list of the for-
eign Ministers and attaches of the
Legations at Peking:

UNITED STATES.
EDWIN H. CONGER, Minister.
H. G. SQUIRES, Secretary of Legation.
W. E. BAINBRIDGE, Second
Secretary.
F. D. CHESHIRE, Interpreter.
MRS. M. S. WOODWARD and
MISS IONE WOODWARD of Chi-
cago were guests of Mr. and Mrs.
Conger.

GREAT BRITAIN.
SIR CLAUDE MACDONALD, Min-
ister.
H. G. O. BAX IRONSIDE, First
Secretary of Legation.
H. G. N. DERING, Second Sec-
retary.
H. COCKBURN, Chinese Sec-
retary.
CLIVE BIGHAM, Honorary At-
tache.
G. F. BROWNE, Military At-
tache.
LIEUT. COL. DR. BUSHEL.

GERMANY.
BARON VON KETTLER, Min-
ister.
DR. VON PRITZWITZ and DR.
VON GAFFRON, Secretaries of
Legation.
BARON VON DER GOLTZ, Sec-
retary and Interpreter.
H. CORDES, Second Interpreter.
O. FELSENAU, Chancellor.

RUSSIA.
M. DE GIERS, Minister.
B. KROUPENSKI, First Sec-
retary of Legation.
B. EVREINOW, Second Sec-
retary.
P. PONOW, First Interpreter.
N. KOLESOW, Second Inter-
preter.

FRANCE.
S. PICHON, Minister.
D'AUTHOUARD, First Sec-
retary.
H. LEDUC, First Interpreter.
VIDAL, Military Attache.

JAPAN.
BARON NISHII, Minister.
ISHII KIKUJIRO, First Sec-
retary.

SPAIN.
B. J. DE COLOGAN, Minister.

ITALY.
MARQUIS SALVAGO RAGGI, Min-
ister.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.
BARON CZIKANN VON WAHL-
BORN, Minister.
DR. A. VON ROSTHORN, Sec-
retary of Legation.

BELGIUM.
BARON DE VINCK, Minister.

PORTUGAL.
F. H. GALHARDO, Minister.

FOREIGN GUARDS.
Nationality—Off-
cers. Men.
American 7 56
British 3 72
German 2 25
French 3 72
Russian 4 71
Italian 3 29
Austrian 2 29
Japanese 2 24
Totals 26 399
European and American residents
of Peking, about 250

MISSIONARIES.
The following is the revised list
of missionaries of the American
board in North China at the begin-
ning of the trouble, who are
thought to have fled for refuge to
Peking:

William S. Ament, D.D.; Rev. C.
E. Ewing, Miss Beattie G. Ewing,
Miss Ada Haven, Miss Virginia C.
Murdoch, M.D.; Miss Frances B.
Patterson, Miss Nellie M. Russell,
Miss Elizabeth M. Sheffield, Mrs.
Mary L. Mateer.

SHANGHAI, July 15.—An official
telegram was received tonight from the
Governor of Shantung, stating that a
breach was made in the wall of the
British Legation at Peking after a gal-
lant defense, and when all the ammuni-
tion has given out. All foreigners were
killed.

LONDON, July 16, 3:30 A. M.—It
seems impossible to entertain any long-

er the least doubt as to the fate of the
Europeans in Peking. The Associated
Press learns that Lady Hart, wife of

AMERICAN MINISTER AND HIS WIFE WHO WERE MURDERED BY BOXERS



EDWIN H. CONGER
U.S. MINISTER
TO CHINA



MRS. CONGER

Sir Robert Hart, Director of Chinese
Imperial Maritime Customs, on July
15th received the following telegram
from her husband: "Our people, in-
cluding the women, are in the lega-
tions. Prepare to hear the worst."

The European governments have re-
ceived from their representatives at
Shanghai a dispatch from the Gov-
ernor of Shantung, dated July 7th, re-
porting that the European troops made
a sortie from Peking and killed 200
of General Tung Fuh Siang's forces
and that the Boxers were mounting
guns to make a breach in the defenses.
Under date of July 12th the Governor
of Shantung wires as follows: "Native
soldiers have been attacking the lega-
tions for some hours, but have not yet
effected an entrance. They are now
all bombarding with large cannon to
make a breach for a heavy onslaught.
I hear that all the Ministers and the
Government as well are in great dan-
ger. The Government is intensely
anxious."

Finally came the news from Shang-
hai that a breach had been made and
the foreigners killed. All the dates
probably refer to a much earlier pe-
riod, but the presumption is that the
successive dispatches give an outline of
what has happened. The Europeans
having reached the end of their re-
sources, made a desperate sortie and
then bravely met their fate. The de-
tails of the horrible story will prob-
ably never be known.

The Shanghai correspondent of the
Daily Mail says: "I can positively as-
sert that the Chinese authorities had
the dreadful news from Peking a week
ago, and that Sheng knew all the for-
eigners in Peking were dead when he
asked the American Consul to cable
Washington a proposal to deliver the
foreigners in safety at Tien-tsin on
condition that the allies would suspend
their operations to the north of Pe-
king."

The correspondent adds certain de-
tails of affairs at Peking after June
25th. According to his story the mem-
bers of the legations made daily sor-
ties, sometimes by night, and so suc-
cessfully as to compel the Chinese to
retreat from the immediate vicinity.
These reverses had a disheartening ef-
fect upon the Chinese, and there soon
began to be open signs of disaffection
followed by desertions to Prince
Ching's army, which was endeavoring

to co-operate with the besieged. Ulti-
mately Prince Tuan decided to make a
night attack with three powerful col-
umns.

"At 6 o'clock in the evening of July
25th," says the correspondent, "fires
were opened with artillery upon the British
legation, where the foreigners were
concentrated. For two hours the walls
were battered with shells and shot and
huge breaches were made in them.
Then a general advance was ordered,
and the Chinese infantry, volleying
constantly, moved toward the gaps.
The fire of the defenders, however, was
so accurate that hordes of Chinese sol-
diers and Boxers broke and fled in the
wildest confusion, leaving large num-
bers of dead and wounded around the
legations. They could not be rallied un-
til they were out of rifle range of the
foreigners."

"Then Prince Tuan, making a
desperate appeal, induced them to
stand and return to the attack. Artillery
fire was then resumed, and at the
middle watch a second attack was
attempted. But before the attackers
could accomplish their object they
were met by Prince Ching and Gen-
eral Wang Wen Shao with their troops,
who were going to the aid of the for-
eigners. A desperate battle ensued be-
tween the various forces of Chinese
and Manchus."

"Unfortunately, many of Prince
Ching's troops deserted to Prince Tuan.
Prince Ching fell and was supposed
to have been killed, but it is now be-
lieved he was only wounded and was
carried off and secreted by his retain-
ers."

CHINESE GOVERNOR DENIES STORY OF THE TIEN-TSIN MASSACRE

The following is an Associated Press special which reached San Francisco
at the hour of the departure of the transport Californian:

PARIS, July 19.—An official telegram from Shanghai dated Wednesday,
July 18, states that according to the Governor of Shan Tung the foreign minis-
ters and their families at Peking are safe and sound, but that the danger is
still very great. The viceroy according to this dispatch informed the consular
legations.

refuge in the wrecked buildings which
they endeavored hastily to fortify.
"Upon them the fire of the Chinese
artillery was now directed. Toward
sunrise it was evident that the ammu-
nition of the allies was running out,
and at 7 o'clock, as the advance of the
Chinese in force failed to draw a re-
sponse, a rush was determined on."

"Thus, standing together, after the
sun rose, the remaining band, all Euro-
peans, met death stubbornly. There
was a desperate hand-to-hand encoun-
ter. The Chinese lost heavily, but as
one man fell others advanced, and fi-
nally, overcome by overwhelming odds,
every one of the Europeans remaining
was put to the sword in the most
atrocious manner."

The Shanghai correspondent of the Ex-
press, on the alleged authority of cour-
iers who brought the story, gives a very
sensational account. He says:

"Maddened with hunger, after having
been without food for many days, the
members of the Legation and the guards

until the buildings were demolished and
in flames. Many of the foreigners were
roasted in the flames. The Boxers
rushed upon them and hacked and stabbed
both dead and wounded, cutting off their
heads and carrying these through the
streets on their rifles. They then attack-
ed the native Christian quarters, massac-
ring all who refused to join them, as-
saulted the women and brains the chil-
dren. Hundreds of mission buildings
were burned."

NEW YORK, July 16.—A Sun cable
from London says: Another Shanghai
dispatch says: Of all the legations the
American had the greatest proportion of
women, especially after the arrival of the
American missionaries who had taken
refuge there. Hence it is known that the
women's legation was among the first
destroyed. Then the women were domi-
nated at the British Legation. American
sailors (supposedly marines of the Ore-
gon), missionaries and civilians generally,
composed the inner guard, Germans, Rus-
sians and Japanese doing the outpost
work, at which the Germans were espe-
cially active.

Every adult male bore arms. The wom-
en did nursing and cooking, even assist-
ing in preparing the troops' mess. After
the final sortie by the Legation troops,
the attack by the Chinese was renewed
with doubled fury. The fighting was
hand to hand. Foreigners, who had been
driven back, barricaded the windows, but
the Boxers were able to reach a roof,
where a few sailors met them and hurled
many of them off. Some of the sailors
dropped to the ground and stood with
their backs to the wall, standing off the
Chinese.

In the midst of the massacre Prince Tuan's
artillery opened their awful fire. By this
time the Boxers had not yet secured any
white prisoners, which so enraged them
that they attacked a house opposite the
Legation, where native Christians had
taken refuge. These were dragged forth
and subjected to every death. This
and other buildings were burned."

The streets that night swarmed with
Boxers, smeared with blood and stained
with powder. They carried torches and
ghostly trophies of the day's work. At
the time of the final massacre the unfor-
tunate who had escaped death in bat-
tle, and who had been forced back into
buildings, were driven from room to room
by crowds of yelling, maniac Boxers. Out-
rages perpetrated here for the time on
women and children not killed by their
protectors were awful. Then a heavy
bombardment began, and outrages and
outraged alike were slain.

SEYMOUR SHOOTS HIS WOUNDED

The Dreadful Extremity of the
Allied Forces Near
Tien-Tsin.

NEW YORK, July 15.—The Journal's
Tien-Tsin cable of July 15th, via Shanghai,
July 15th, says: We are fighting hordes
of Chinese day and night, but are unable
to beat them off. It is unfortunately true
that the allied forces have suffered re-
peated defeats. The cordon of Chinese
around us is growing closer. Chinese
guns are raining a deadly crossfire on
us from their entrenched position, com-
manding the town. We are desperately
in need of heavy artillery and more men.
No quarter is given or asked on either
side.

Ineffectual attempts have been made
to conceal the horrible fact that Admiral
Seymour was compelled to shoot his own
wounded during the recent disastrous re-
treat of the Peking relief expedition. All
the wounded and prisoners who fell into
the hands of the Chinese were brutally
tortured. The bodies of two marines, cap-
tured by Chinese, were recovered, and
were found to have been cut into pieces.

(Continued on Page 5.)

RUSSIA GIVES CHINESE ENVOY HIS PASSPORTS--- CHINESE FLEET CLEARED FOR ACTION

NEW YORK, July 19.—A London dispatch to the Journal says:

The Chinese invasion of the Amur provinces is equivalent to a declaration of war against Russia which, con-
struing it as such, has handed the Chinese envoy at St. Petersburg his passports today and requested him to leave
the country, along with the members of his mission. The importance of this Chinese declaration of war against Rus-
sia and of this bold invasion of Russian territory, lies in the fact that, as the matter now stands, it virtually re-
leases the czar from his obligations to the foreign powers to act in concert with them in China. He is placed there-
by in a position to act independently and not with reference to the defense of his dominions against the Chinese in-
vasion, but also as regards the carrying of war into the enemy's country and an eventual march upon Peking.

Should a Russian army, proceeding from Siberia, reach Peking and capture it before the allies could get to it
from the Pacific Coast the czar would be able to dictate terms to China independently of the other powers, and
without any regard to their wishes, virtually establishing himself as master of the country.

The British and German Governments, alarmed at the idea of this eventually have today decided to abandon the
policy which they have pursued until now and to declare war upon the Chinese Government, thus placing them-
selves in a line with Russia and France and the United States are expected to follow suit immediately.

France has indeed, already issued today a decree forbidding the sale of arms or war material of any kind to the
Chinese while Germany, which has already prohibited the Chinese envoy at Berlin from communicating with his gov-
ernment except through the German Foreign Office, is preparing to give him his passports.

Here in London, the Chinese Minister has already packed all belongings, removed his boys from the schools and
cancelled all his engagements so as to be ready for immediate departure.

In addition to the corps of the Imperial Chinese army which has invaded Siberia with orders to drive all for-
eigners out of the rich gold-bearing Amur province of the czar, there are five other corps, one of which is engaged
in destroying the Russian railroad in Manchuria and in driving all the foreigners, especially the Russians, from the
Northern portion of the empire; another is to occupy the roads between Peking and Shan Hai Kwan; yet another
is to concentrate at Nanking, while columns are being directed in hot haste to Tien Tsin, to the borders of Korea
and to the neighborhood of Shanghai.

Altogether the Peking Government is estimated to have under arms at the present moment no less than 1,000,000
men, splendidly equipped with Mauser rifles, smokeless powder and quick-firing ordnance and carefully trained
under the direction of Danish and German officers.

This huge army is under the orders of the Prince of Tuan.

In addition to this, there is the Chinese fleet, reconstructed and reorganized since the war with Japan and com-
prising fifteen first-class cruisers of the very latest type.

These are cruising about the Yellow Sea with their decks cleared for action.

Inasmuch as five vessels of the allied fleet, including the British battleship Terrible, are cruising about in the
same waters, reconnoitering various seacoast towns and forts and virtually inviting the latter to open fire upon
them, news may be expected at any moment of a naval battle.

Nine other foreign men-of-war are at anchor off Shanghai with the object of assisting in the defense of that
great city in the event of its being attacked by the big Chinese army, which is not within one day's march of the
place.

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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY JULY 27, 1900.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

One of the declarations of the Prohibition party's platform adopted at Chicago reads: "President McKinley has done more to encourage the liquor business, to demoralize the temperance habits of young men and to bring Christian practices and requirements into disrepute than any other president this republic has had."

Exaggeration is the common vice of great moral movements and it accounts in some degree for the fact that the Prohibition party was reduced from the third to the fifth place in national politics by the election of 1896. People who never drink alcoholic beverages and who would like to see the traffic in them suppressed declined to have anything to do with a movement that was as fanatical in some of its ways as the one which sent the selectmen of Salem out at night with lanterns to watch for witches on broomsticks.

Every reasoning person knows that President McKinley has done nothing intentionally to encourage the liquor business or to demoralize young men. What the prohibitionists mean is that he has executed the people's will as expressed in an Act of Congress permitting the sale of light wines and beer in Army garrisons. But was this a bad thing for temperance? Before that law was enacted soldiers who drank went to the low groceries and noxious-keepers that skirted all Army reservations on the mainland and spent their earnings on the poisons there dispensed. Murder, robbery and vagabondage were the three graces at the feasts and the morale of the Army was nearly ruined. Finally at the earnest request of our military officers, especially surgeons, Congress undertook to regulate the sale of wine and beer to soldiers and check the use of spirits, by establishing "canteens." In these places no soldier was tempted to over-indulgence; what beverages he got were mild and pure and he was kept from drunkenness. The percentage of army drinker fell off and the liquor trade, especially the retail part of it, protested bitterly. So marked was the improvement in the young men of Uncle Sam's service that Congress, though importuned by enormous petitions to abolish the canteen, has refused to do so.

Upon these points we note the following comments in Harper's Weekly, a journal which surely cannot be called an organ of the rum-sellers:

Believing that the persons who knew best about the effect of the canteen on the soldier were the officers of the army, the War Department lately asked the opinions of the commanding officers of troops, batteries, companies, and regiments as to the effect of the canteen system, and especially of the sale of beer, on the morality and discipline of the enlisted men. The replies of commanding officers in the Philippines have not yet been received, but about fifteen hundred answers from other officers have come in, and of these the number opposed to the canteen system is about forty. The rest heartily approve the carefully regulated sale of beer, on the ground that it keeps the men away from saloons and evil resorts outside the posts, and promotes temperance and discipline.

These reports will presently be printed, and will be obtainable by persons who care to see them. It is very much to be hoped that conscientious persons who have agitated, and expect to agitate further, for the abolition of the canteen system will read them and that it seems to the Weekly impossible that the test of the Weekly impossible that the test of the present system, and the evils that preceded it and which would follow its destruction, can fail to convince reasonable people in and out of Congress that it makes for righteousness and sobriety to let the canteen system alone.

Contrast these statements with the fanatical charge that President McKinley "has done more to encourage the liquor business, to demoralize the temperance habits of young men and to bring Christian practices and requirements into disrepute than any other President this republic has had."

The attitude of the prohibitionists reminds us of the attitude of their spiritual forebears, the Abolitionists, towards Abraham Lincoln—the one man whom Wendell Phillips, the great orator of the anti-slavery movement, delighted to grill over the fires of his rhetoric. "Lincoln," said Phillips in Faneuil Hall, "is the slavehound of Illinois." That was because the future great Emancipator did not see his way clear to act on the slavery question contrary to good policy and public sentiment; he would not launch the ship of reform while the waters were at an ebb. It was his desire, as we quote the words of Lamartine, "to place his bark on the highest promontory of the beach and wait for the rising of the tide to make it float." Events proved the wisdom of his course. When he declined to interfere with slavery in still-loyal States lest they might be driven to rebel, Wm. Lloyd Garrison called him a "time-server" and a "poltroon." Erratic Horace Greeley called the flag "a flaunting lie, whose stripes are bloody scars," and vied with the Richmond Times in inventing epithets of hate for Lincoln. Greeley even demanded the dissolution of the Federal compact so as to let the "erring sisters" take slavery with themselves out of the Union—a sentiment which Wendell Phillips repeated and applauded. The demand of the Abolitionists was for "immediate and unconditional abolition," but it was never achieved. Finally, as a war-measure, Lincoln proclaimed the slaves free in all rebellious States and the Garrisonian priests assailed him as one who, in exempting loyal border States, had "made a covenant with death and a league with hell." Even when complete emancipation came the Abolitionists were not satisfied because, forsooth, it had not been done in their way. It was done, in fact, in spite of their—in spite of their calumnious misrepresentation, in spite of the obstacles placed in Abraham Lincoln's path.

If prohibition ever comes to pass it will come not by fanatical edict but by

the growth of healthy moral sentiment. It is no small advantage to win drinking men away from whisky and rum to wine and beer—to the border land of temperance—and later we may hope to win them from wine and beer to the beverages that in quenching the thirst do not inflame the blood. But these things take time. The drinking of alcohol is one of the oldest habits of the human race but as morals improve and intelligence expands it may vanish in the limbo of other ancient customs. All good men hope so, but most good men cherish small faith in methods which seek to regulate appetite by law and condemn with unparalyzing hand those who believe that moral reform is a growth and not a fiat—that it must come by degrees and not as an avalanche.

THE RISKS OF CONTACT.

We are surprised to find this paragraph in the Star's article on leper segregation:

That the permission for friends to go and visit friends is an unwise one, and that it will spread the disease is a point upon which there may be much controversy. A single contact, unless one has an open wound to which the leprosy virus can be communicated from an open sore, is probably as harmless as brushing one's hand over a patient suffering from grippe.

There is no justice in comparing the kind of contact permitted between visitors at the Leper Settlement and their stricken friends with the mere act of brushing one's hand over a grip patient. The affectionate Hawaiian, meeting a member of his family long immured at Molokai does not touch finger tips or lips in cold and formal salutation. Men were seen at the Leper Settlement on Saturday last kissing their diseased wives or sisters or daughters for an hour at a time and kissing them in a passionate ecstasy of grief. Who can say that the mucous membrane of the visitor, most sensitive of tissues, did not absorb poison? Who can say that the germs of decay in the one found no lodgment in the system of the other? Scientific opinion by no means agrees that leprosy cannot be taken as the bubonic plague or the cholera are taken. People receive it in unaccountable ways and because of this, segregation is insisted upon, the very handwriting of the lepers and the money they use is fumigated before it passes into clean hands and visitors to the Settlement are urged to protect themselves even from the casual handshake. Theoretically and to a large extent practically the authorities in charge of Molokai insist that the infected and uninfected shall remain apart; but with fatal indiscretion they give up one day in the year to family reunions in which the well and clean take an extremely high risk in personal contact with the dying victims of nature's most incurable disease. It is absurd to say that because in some cases the risk is run safely that in others it will not work a dreadful harm. Some are more susceptible to leprosy than others as they are to any other form of plague; we cannot pick these out; we may only protect them by raising a barrier between the clean and unclean that no man may pass. It is for such a barrier we appeal with the Legislature as the first recourse; but if that body fails to act or acts unduly, then the help of Congress may be sought. It would not take long if the Federal Government knew of the laxity of the present system to bring about a drastic change in its character and personnel.

If we understand the Hawaiian Democratic position it is that the ex-loyalists should join the party which has driven Grover Cleveland out of its councils and do it in gratitude for the services Cleveland might have rendered the Queen if he had not been prevented by the threat of Democratic revolt.

It is the lack of linemen to perfect the installation of the new telephone system which accounts for the trouble people are having with their messages. Linemen cannot be got from San Francisco and have been sent for in Chicago. If they come the change from the old to the new telephone systems will be quickly made; if not, customers must wait.

Whether the United States keeps the Philippines or not it has made a lasting impression there. For the first time the Tagals have learned what is meant by an honest police and street-cleaning system, a sure postoffice and incorruptible courts. In small things the change is as marked as in large ones. For example all the houses in Manila are being numbered and the people are already pleased with the convenience.

It is a matter of surprise to travelers that the red-skinned banana of Cuba is not grown here. Years ago no other kind was used in the Eastern market owing to its exquisite creamy flavor and fine grain. At present the yellow banana has been forced on the Eastern trade because the percentage of loss in its transportation is less than that of the red variety. This reason would not affect Hawaiian consumers who ought to have the best banana grown for their table use. Probably a little correspondence on the subject with the Department of Agriculture would be profitable.

The steamers which the Northern Pacific railroad will put on between Seattle and Oriental ports will probably be the largest ever seen on the Pacific ocean. It was at first proposed to give them each a tonnage of 10,000, but the plans were built up until the ships will carry 20,000 tons and have a measurement capacity of 25,000 tons. What this means can best be seen in comparison. The Campania and Lucania are both Atlantic liners of the first class, the measured tonnage of each being 14,000. Hence the new ships will each be double the size of the Campania type. According to the Review of Reviews the deck room will cover five acres and hold 1500 carloads of freight. To load one of the big ships expeditiously twenty miles of track are now being laid at the Seattle terminal.

HONOLULU TO BE THERE.

The Y. M. C. A. Jubilee Exhibit

Will be Held in Boston

Next Year.

The Honolulu Young Men's Christian Association has prepared for the Jubilee exhibit in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association to be held in Boston, June 11-18, 1901. By means of maps of various kinds, photographs of men, buildings, classes, etc., charts and other material, it is desired to show graphically the history, scope and development of all phases of the American association movement. As such it is believed that this exhibit will be one of the most important features of the convention.

The success of this semi-centennial exhibit depends upon the co-operation in giving time, thought, work and material of every member of the classes in Bible study, and Educational and Physical work in all associations; of every department committee, of every class officer and of all the Boards of Directors.

The International Committee recommended that a Jubilee Committee be appointed, where this is not already done, to take charge of the matter and bring about a creditable showing. Through these committees not only the best participation of each local association may be made in the Jubilee Exhibit, but also through them interest in and attendance of delegates at the convention should be developed.

That the exhibits shall be prepared to show especially the facts of history, growth, development, etc., of each phase of association work from its organization to the present. The plans contemplate the classification of the exhibit by subject, as has been the practice heretofore, and as is the general custom of such exhibits. That is, for example, all the work in Bible study from all associations will be in one section, the Physical work in another, and so on. Again, the work in Bible study from the railroad associations will be by itself as a part of the entire exhibit in Bible study, similarly for exhibits in all other subjects. Charts, maps and photographs illustrating the history and growth of association work in each department as a whole, such as in the railroad, the student, the foreign and other departments, will be given separate sections in the historical division of the exhibit. The similar graphic and historical exhibit material from each state and provincial committee, and from each local association will be arranged in special sections of the historical division.

Awards of merit will be given in one or more departments of work on a similar basis to that of the Grand Rapids Exhibit in 1899. The announcement of the committee says: The exhibit material of all kind must be received at the rooms of the exhibit in Boston by May 25, 1901, in order that the great number of exhibits may be successfully arranged, the Board of railroad associations will still permit the Committee to open the exhibit to the public a few days before the convention begins. Many delegates will thus have the best opportunity to study this important exhibit before the sessions of the convention. The material for exhibit may briefly be divided as follows:

Products and operation of Class Work in Bible study, Physical, and Educational subjects.

Historical, and other material showing growth and evolution of the association movement as a whole.

State and Provincial Work.

Local associations.

The material for this portion of the exhibit should be limited in quantity to that of the highest and most representative quality. It should include the products and show the operation of classes in Bible study, Educational, Physical and other forms of class work. It should be of the same character as the similar material on uniform size cardboards, 22x28 inches, as in the exhibit at Grand Rapids, May, 1899. The detailed instructions for the selection and mounting of this material will be published in the separate instructions for the Jubilee Exhibit, to be issued about January 1, 1901.

Charts and maps will be prepared showing the evolution of the movement as a whole throughout the continent; also showing the progress in the various departments of work such as the Field, College, Railroad, Army and Navy, Foreign, and others; the growth of the secretaryship—international, state and local; the evolution of the building movement; the growth of membership, etc. It is expected that the exhibit of the historical library will be a prominent part of this division.

Through the Jubilee Committee of each association, and on a uniform plan, it is desired that by similar means the history and development of the work in each local association may be shown. This material should include photographs of the first general secretary and each of his successors to the present, of the first president of the association and each of his successors in office, the photographs of the first charter members. If possible to secure them, photographs of the first rooms occupied by the association, and of succeeding rooms or buildings so used to the present time. In small compass, using therefore two cardboards, 22x28 inches, the growth of your five most important items of association work should be shown for each year from the first to the present, such as the total membership, the average daily attendance, the net valuation of the property, the number of men on committees, and the annual current expenses. The above material illustrating the history and evolution of each association should be arranged on, or take the space of not more than five or six cardboards 22x28 inches, or twenty-five square feet.

The plans contemplate providing for the exhibit of the publications and other printed matter used in connection with association work in all its phases, from the circular of a class in a local association through the prospectus pamphlet, bulletins, books, etc.

The plans imply a unity of purpose in the exhibits, a harmony of arrangement, and an efficiency in their use during the convention. It is hoped that each principal division of the exhibit may be marked by a person who will give periodic explanations of the same to the delegates. While more detailed directions for selecting and mounting the exhibit in class work, and for preparing the material in photographs, maps and charts, will be sent after association by or before January 1, 1901, yet this preliminary announcement is issued.

used so that each association in the time may be gathering the descriptive, historical, general facts and other important material.

To Examine Lepers.

Forty-one lepers—men, women and children now held at the Kalahele receiving station will be examined by a board of physicians probably next week to determine whether they are fit subjects to be sent to the Molokai settlement. There are seven lepers now held in Kalahele district, Hawaii, who will be brought to Honolulu by C. H. Reynolds on his trip for Hawaii yesterday on the Mauna Loa.

The examination will not be held until his return. The Board of Physicians who will examine the patients is composed of Doctors Wood, Day, Emerson, Steers, Howard and Hoffman. Most of the lepers now at the Receiving Station are from the island of Hawaii.

TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Hilo-Kohala Railway to Be Pushed to Completion.

Herbert L. Gehr, president of the Hilo-Kohala railway, leaves for New York on the City of Peking on Friday, July 27. He has been called to New York by the head office of the company which is located at the metropolis and as soon as he reaches San Francisco will lose no time in speeding across the continent.

As soon as it was known to the New York office that President McKinley had signed the franchise of the Hilo-Kohala railway, the New Yorkers notified Mr. Gehr who was then on the island of Hawaii requesting his immediate presence. Mr. Gehr says that this action of the President has put aside all pretext for delays in building the road and that at once up to the time he franchise passed through McKinley's hands Mr. Gehr says the company was unwilling to go ahead with their work not feeling secure in their possession of the franchise granted by the Hawaiian government.

The contract for the first section of the road extending from Hilo to Kohala will be let in Hilo in September. Hilo contractors will bid strongly for the privilege of laying the track which is a thirteen-mile stretch. There are also some contractors from the coast who have visited the island who will put in bids. The road is to be the standard gauge.

Mr. Gehr proposes to be back on Hawaii by the first of September in time to open the bids. These will be advertised for shortly. The proposed road from Hilo to Laupahoehoe has been surveyed making a stretch of twenty miles altogether. Nothing remains now but to lay the track. After the first section is placed, the company will pay for the completion of the remainder of the surveyed portion.

No contracts for hauling sugar on the railroad have as yet been secured but, says Mr. Gehr, will come as soon as the railroad is in operation. "We will get them soon enough when the smoke of the locomotives of the Hilo-Kohala railroad looms upon the landscape," said the president.

General Manager Jaudan Browne, who visited the islands last year and made an examination of the proposed route, will return with Mr. Gehr and take an active interest in the building of the first section.

J. Castle Ridgway, Senator Cullom's secretary, will also return with the party and will become connected with the company in an important position which as yet has not been selected for him. Mr. Ridgway was in Honolulu in 1898 with the Hawaiian Commission.

New Home for E. F. Bishop.

An \$18,000 residence is soon to be erected for E. Faxon Bishop on the Bishop grounds in Nuuanu valley. The new home will take the place of the residence which was so mysteriously burned a few months ago during the absence of the family. It is to be of wood and the principal feature of the architecture will be the wide lanais and verandas on all sides of the structure. The home will be built a short distance in the rear of the site of the burned residence. Beardslee and Page are the architects.

BORN.

O'DOWDA—At Lahaina, Maui, July 26, 1900, to the wife of Tom O'Dowda, of Ewa Plantation, a daughter.

A SERIOUS SUBJECT.

For You, For Anyone—Honolulu Has Taken It Up—Local Testimony Speaks For Itself.

When you work too hard what follows? You are tired, aren't you? You stoop over at some occupation. You strain yourself lifting. You walk too far, or ride too far. You call this overexertion. You cannot sleep when night comes. Your back aches, your head aches often you ache all over. Oh, you say it's because I'm tired out. Now this isn't right. It's because your kidneys are tired. They can only do just so much, and the lifting, stooping or straining has retarded their action. The heart has pumped the blood into them faster than they could filter it. The filter is overtaxed and becomes clogged. They cry for assistance in the many aches that follow. Nothing starts the kidneys working so quickly as Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

We say so, and people right here in Honolulu are endorsing it. Mrs. Emma Vira, of King street, this city, says: "For three or four years I have had the misfortune to be afflicted with an aching back. The pain and discomfort this entailed on me can be better imagined than described. I have two children, and it was of course difficult for me to attend to them while oppressed with suffering. The way in which I found relief from my backache was by using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, prepared at the Hollister Drug Co., St. Louis. They did me a large amount of good, as I now testify. I should certainly recommend those who have backache or any other form of kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Debility

Neuralgia, Biliousness.

When the nerves are weak there is no telling what may happen. You are tired all the time, depressed, restless, and suffer greatly with headache, backache, neuralgia, and general discomfort. But there is a cure, as Mr. J. Elliott, of West Perth, W. A., well knows. He sends us his portrait, and says:



"For many years I suffered greatly with neuralgia in my head and also with biliousness. I had tried many kinds of medicines but without help. I then tried

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

Two bottles made such a difference in my feeling that I was greatly surprised. My general health improved at once, my nerves were stronger, my headache disappeared, and my severe attacks of biliousness were cured.

Constipation alone will often cause biliousness, neuralgia, and sick headache. Ayer's Pills are a safe and sure cure for all liver troubles. And they cure dyspepsia also.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

Island Postoffices.

Special Postoffice Agent M. H. Flint has so developed the postal system in the islands that he says he congratulates himself upon this success. The money order departments are in full swing all over the group and the post-offices are being taken over gradually by acceptable postmasters. Gradually the country postmasters that were in office under the Republic have begun to realize that Uncle Sam's red tape is not likely to injure them and the offices will not go begging.

Consignments of stamps have been sent out by the Stamp Department of the postoffice at Washington to Ewa, Olaa plantation, Kailua and Naalehu postoffices. The bonds of these postmasters having been approved at Washington, the first thing done there is to ship whatever stamps are necessary to carry the offices along.

The Oriental races are among the largest patrons of the new money order system, and their patronage is likely to become so valuable that Mr. Flint will have the advertisements of the fees for procuring the orders printed in the Japanese and Chinese languages.

IT IS PERFECTLY RELIABLE.

"We have sold many different cough remedies, but none has given better satisfaction than Chamberlain's," says Mr. Charles Holzhauser, druggist, Newark, N. J. "It is perfectly safe and can be relied upon in all cases of coughs, colds or hoarseness." Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Liliuokalani Still at Waikiki.

Former Queen Liliuokalani has decided to postpone her return to Washington place, and will remain at the Waikiki residence for some time to come. She is enjoying her life at the beach, takes a sea bath occasionally and entertains a constant stream of friends. The larai or her residence is always well filled with visitors, whom the Queen treats with much courtesy. She is much improved, since her return from the States, the sea bathing and the fine air at the beach residence being largely the causes of her betterment in health. Her town place was made ready for her return yesterday, but she decided to remain for the present at Waikiki.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

National Cash Register Company

OF DAYTON, OHIO.

F. T. P. WATERHOUSE.

Agent for the Territory of Hawaii.

The Bank of Hawaii

LIMITED.

Incorporated Under the Laws of the Republic of Hawaii.

CAPITAL \$400,000.00

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

Chas. M. Cooke, President
P. C. Jones, Vice-President
C. H. Cooke, Cashier
F. C. Atherton, Assistant Cashier

Directors—Henry Waterhouse, Tom May, F. W. Macfarlane, E. D. Tenney, J. A. McCandless.

Solicitors the Accounts of Firms, Corporations, Trusts, Individuals, and will promptly and carefully attend to all business connected with banking entrusted to it. Sell and Purchase Foreign Exchange. Issue Letters of Credit.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Ordinary and Term Deposits received and interest allowed in accordance with rules and conditions printed in pass books, copies of which may be had on application.

Judd Building, Fort Street.

A COUGH CURED

If this could be said of all cough medicines there would be no need to study out a new formula.

Many however bring about a certain amount of relief and many more claim to cure, but effect none.

Cummins' Cough Cure

has never failed to cure. In its manufacture no attempt has been made to cheapen its cost by the use of inferior qualities of medicine.

We believe this is the reason for its success.

25 and 50 cents.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD FROM ALL IMPURITIES from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scoury, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Scars of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Sore Legs. Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scurvy. Cures Ulcers. Cures Blood and Skin Diseases. Cures Glandular Swellings. Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles, 25 and 50 cents, and in cases containing six times the quantity. It is sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases—By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. PROPRIETORS THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

WALLS BUILD NATION.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes put off by unprincipled vendors. The words, "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

Castle & Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

Commission Merchants.

SUGAR FACTORS.

-AGENTS FOR-

The Ewa Plantation Co.
The Wailua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
The Kohala Sugar Co.
The Waimea Sugar Mill Co.
The Roloway Agricultural Co.
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
The Standard Oil Co.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugal.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

CLIMATE OF HAWAII

Facts and Figures For Malihinis.

SUNSHINE AND BREEZES

Professor Lyons' Able Article on the Weather of Our Islands.

The climate of Hawaii may be expressed in two words—sunshine and breezes.

The great Pacific Ocean is "Pacific" because it is great, and a great equalizer of climatic changes. The Hawaiian Islands are large enough, and more especially, high enough, to have a peculiarity of character of their own, and yet in no way to have neutralized the peculiarly desirable qualities of oceanic environment. They are an outpost, a picket line between tropical and temperate regions on the one hand, and between American and Asiatic spheres of influence on the other.

The air that supplies vitality to these islands is what meteorologists term "anti-cyclonic." That is to say, just north of this region the atmosphere is continually being piled up, added to by ceaseless overhead currents from the south, which are there checked by the temperate zone currents. The descending air is clear and mellow, and free from any superabundant moisture, or smoke, or vapors, as it becomes the northeast trades, which for seventy per cent of the days of the year flow over and around the mountains of Hawaii, and away from the seemingly endless drift to the coral-land regions of Southern Micronesia. Therefore, it is as it is—bright and sunny.

The observant traveler, coming from the smoky haze of continental and populous regions, is surprised at the clear atmosphere of Hawaii, which is a land too, which at low levels is absolutely devoid of fog—only actual rain squalls or the fine driven spray of the sea producing what is naively termed "thick weather."

During the first few days too he feels absolutely saturated with sunshine, unless he strikes a rain-spell. Everything seems to abide with it, and yet not heated with it. The broad leaves of tropical trees glisten in its wealth, the finer foliage is steeped in it. It seems as though the cane-fields were only converting sunshine into warm, clear sugar. The sand beaches, reefs, and surf-lines, are dazzling with it. It beats pitilessly all day on the steps of Diamond Head, and of Punchbowl.

The artist accustomed to the subdued tones of temperate zones is puzzled with the atmospheric effects of Hawaii. Distance is difficult to render in fidelity to nature, and hardness rather than richness of tone is the first result in the near ground. "Very few indeed, as yet, have been the successful efforts to depict the really impressive portions of our mountains, cloud, valley, and ocean-view scenery.

Next to sunshine, breezes. The newcomer finds himself perpetually in a current of air, and yet not taking cold. It is the old settler that has to keep out of the draft. Few who have not lived in environment of the trade winds can realize how they enter as an element into the affairs of life within the tropics. The native Hawaiians have their two very convenient words *auka* and *kai*, expanded, *mauka* and *makai*. *Mauka* means at the up, or high land; *makai*, at the sea, that is to say these words mean landward and seaward, as terms of direction, and they are so used rather than the points of the compass. The native born think in terms of "mauka" and "makai."

Just so the immense preponderance of trade-winds influences Hawaiian ideas and terms of locality. Natives and old settlers from the standpoint of Honolulu always speak of going "up to Hawaii," and "down to Kauai," the respective points of the compass being E. S. E., and W. N. W. Now comes as invariably say, "down to Hawaii," because it is in a lower latitude, and the reverse to Kauai, looking at the matter geographically. Of course in this maritime country, all sailing craft bound to the island of Hawaii have to "beat up to windward," the strong trade winds blowing through the channels nearly from the east, while it is the traditional "wet sheet and a flowing sea" in the other direction. In some districts, notably in Hamakua, Hawaii, the windward half of the section is known as "upper" (*Ha-makua*); the leeward half as "lower," and yet there is no particular difference of level.

The modes of life are also affected. In former times to find a native house facing the trade-wind was unheard of, except in very sheltered localities, and the people generally chose the known for house sites; and even in Honolulu the price of building-lots is often more dependent on the question of weather or lee-side exposure, than on the facing north or south question. Sanitary and domestic arrangements all have to take the general wind-direction into account. It will be seen that these winds are the life of the country, and the banisher of malaria, though it still lurks in the rice-grounds when it under water, and they are the invigorator of weak lungs that are sufficiently protected. The natives of course, have an expressive term for them, the *makani kamaaina*,—"winds that are children of the country." Like the ancient Greeks and Romans, they had specific names for all winds. The westerly winds had an epithet rather than a name of *makani malihini*,—"winds that are strangers."

The regularly acclimated white Hawaiian is a forlorn creature without his regular supply of trades, and hates the south wind like poison. To it are attributed all dire effects imaginable, though the sanitary orientation alluded to above may be a good deal of a factor in the case. It must be said, however, that to the healthy nature that wears of monotony, the change is a welcome one, accompanied as it is by a change in the cast of the scenery. One wears of seeing the coconut trees—Mark Twain's "gigantic feather-dusters"—perpetually bending seaward, and to see the fur of nature everlastingly stroked downwards.

Light passing showers, and sometimes pretty heavy yet transient rains, are peculiarly characteristic of Hawaiian weather. In fact, in the immediate vicinity of Honolulu, nearly sixty per cent of the days of the year have a

rain record. These showers are most frequent toward evening, then again during the night, and again at another favorite hour of eight or nine o'clock in the morning. The newcomer, if he has any doubts as to the fact that these rains are not a nuisance, may observe that the windward coast, particularly at the head of Hawaii, the rain-bearing form at sea, and coming landward, a feature distinct from the rain of the rain forest belt.

As may be supposed, the frequent alternation of sunshine and shower is favorable to the rainbow, which is both solar and lunar, and very brilliant. In this connection an impressive scene is brought to mind that occurred at the time of the conveying to the then Prince, of the remains of the King Kalaakaua, upon their arrival from San Francisco in the United States cruiser *Charleston*. As the cortege entered from the street the gateway to the spacious grounds, an unusually large and brilliant rainbow so formed itself on the background of clouds and mountains and mist that covered the mountains, and so over-arched the palace with all its striking array of weeping, wailing Hawaiians gathered on the balconies and porches, and around their widowed queen, with government officials and native citizens, filling the lawns and sandal walks, that the edifice was, so to speak, framed with sorrowful glory. The rainbows of the showery valleys of Nuuanu and Mauna are a remembered sight from the docks of ships in Honolulu harbor, and travelers by night are not infrequently that elsewhere very rare sight, a lunar bow.

The noting of the above general features of climate will prepare the way for alluding to the differentiation, so to speak, of the varying local climates due not so much to altitude, as really form, the whole group. The following specimen may illustrate the subject better than any precise or scientific classification.

In the north part of the island of Hawaii, between the Kohala mountain and the foot of Mauna Kea is a plateau of from 2500 to 3000 feet elevation, over which the northeast trades, concentrated and enforced by the hemming in by the two mountains, draw ferociously, accompanied by rains nearly horizontal, and decidedly "driving." The traveler may leave this place for the lee side coast in what seems to him a general storm, and yet, after a few miles ride on a descending grade, find the gentlest of sunny weather, and in a mile or two more meet a fresh and balmy sea breeze from the westward. It is stormy, however, all the same on the highland of Waimea. Away on the slopes of the Kona mountain at the same time is a calm forest belt, over which there are thick mid-day fogs and abundant afternoon showers, ministering to the coffee plantations; while directly seaward from (makai of) the same forests are stony coasts basking in the merciless sun, with less than five inches per year of rainfall.

At Kapiolani Park, Waikiki, there will be some months registered less than half an inch of rain, while in the per Nuuanu Valley near the Pali, and not six miles away in a straight line, there will be twelve inches in the same month, the yearly ratio being about 25 to 125 inches for the two places respectively.

The above examples will suggest to the reader the main facts as to the variety of climates on Hawaii. Mauna Kea is 13,825 feet in height; Mauna Loa, 155 feet less. These and other mountains throw the atmosphere coming inland, moist with marine vapor, upward, and cooling it thus, receive the consequent heavy rains that produce the heavy forests, which in turn promote more rain. The rainfall in the Hilo forest averages 200 inches a year, at Oahu 175, and at Hilo itself from 130 to 150. In the cleared and dried air rolls onward, comes to rest in the lee of the mountain, and changes to sea-breezes. Other atmosphere sweeps around the points of land to the north and south, and curving inland again, becomes a back current, still vapor-laden, rolls up the lee side of the mountain, and receives the rains of the Kona mountains spoken of above. The *mauka* coffee belt receives about 60 inches per year.

On a lower island, like Oahu, the wind draws through the passes, and the lee-side calms and sea-breezes are rare, except in the winter season. The rainfall of Oahu is about four inches, but varies very greatly with the locality. The trade wind, wool-pack clouds are always floating over the Pacific. It looks as if they caught on the mountain sides and tops and "bunched up" in great masses, particularly in the afternoon. In point of fact, however, the great piles of white cloud are formed on the spot out of the cooled air on well known meteorological principles.

Strangers inquiring about climate are always treated to accounts of the dire "Kona storm" of winter. An article like the present may be expected to enlighten such. Kona is a Polynesian word appearing in the South Pacific as Tonga, also in the name Rarotonga, which in Hawaiian is "lalo Kona," lalo meaning below, or leeward. Kona is probably a contraction of "kono," drawing, dragging, or being drifted by a current or winds. The direction toward which canoes, logs, and other floating material, thus drifted was the "kono" direction. So Kona is the southwest; more particularly the southwest district of an island, or the southwest horizon. Hence, the name "Kona storm," "makani Kona." The name is not given to southerly breezes, nor to squalls, but to a continuous storm with rain, generally, like well-regulated cyclones, veering to the northwest before clearing up, but sometimes holding its own for a week at a time. Like other storms in this group, it attacks especial areas with especial effect on account of the configuration of the land. Honolulu is never a sufferer through damage from this wind, which is deadened by the mountain background, though the heavy sea on the bar is inconvenient to shipping. But on the opposite side of the island, strangely enough, it pours down the mountain gorges with tremendous force. November is the especial "habitat" of the Kona, though it may come at any time in the winter months, and on the other hand, may not occur for two or three years at a time. Dry northerly prevail some winters, akin to the northers of the Gulf of Mexico and Central America, lacking severity through absence of continental influence. A northerly swell breaking on the reefs is an almost sure premonition of more or less rain, but not of heavy rain storms. "High barometer" storms are from the N. N. E., particularly in March.

Thunder and lightning are not absent, nor on the other hand frequent or severe. An average of about six per year of electric occurrences at any one station is shown by records. These never come with regular trades, and though calms or light easterly airs may prevail on the sea-level, the movement of the successive discharges overhead is always from the westward half of the compass. The more northerly this direction, the more severe the thunder and lightning. The evening is the especial time of such storms, the months of November and February the periods of most frequency, and they come in connection with the cyclonic disturbances, the afternoon summer thunder

storm being rare, and the tornado unknown. Still is occasional, but rare at sea level. Storms on the highest mountain summits correspond very poorly in times at sea, with the temperature, and are heavily perpetuated on the extreme peak of Mauna Kea. The mountains speaking, the climate of Honolulu, which is at sea level, may be rendered thus: Average temperature, 73 degrees Fahrenheit. Taken year by year this average does not vary over a degree one way or the other. Taken by months, the average on the coast is 75 degrees, and of the interior, 75 degrees. The extreme lowest temperature is 50 degrees, the highest 80 degrees, and either of these figures has only been noted once in twelve years of personal and standard observations.

The average daily range at Honolulu is 11 degrees, a little over one-half what it is in most points in the Eastern United States, though it is greater than that of Key West. It is much less, probably about 5 degrees, on the windward coast, and much greater on account of radiation at sea level. On the month is 45 degrees, and of the winter, 25 degrees. The extreme lowest temperature is 50 degrees, the highest 80 degrees, and either of these figures has only been noted once in twelve years of personal and standard observations.

It will be noted that the above is a cooler temperature by at least five degrees than that of many other places in the same latitude, notably of Florida. The ocean current coming down to the islands from the Oregon coast, the last work of the great Kuro-Siwo, of Japan, bringing with it the coolness and the legs of the Columbia river region, will account for this.

On account of the atmosphere is of course an element very important in both vital and mechanical matters. At Honolulu, though a maritime position, it is not higher than in the average Eastern United States. The average "relative humidity" figure being about 75, which is really about the ideal amount for comfort and health. On the windward coasts, however, the dampness is greater, but not excessive, and strange to say, does not bear any fixed relation to the precipitation. Metals everywhere are peculiarly liable to rust, and the salt in the air. This doubtless, particularly vegetation, or less, particularly grasses, as domestic animals do not need artificial "salting." With southwesterly winds the air is very damp, but with northerly winds the native takes cold from lack of attention to the matter.

Early settlers in Honolulu imagined that they must affect East Indian ways, carry an umbrella for the heat, wear ventilated or cork hats, don the "puggaree," and dress in pongee or in white linen. We of the present day have outgrown all this, and dress—well, just as anybody does anywhere, if that will express it. Felt hats or straw hats, all are as a rule, but no "chimney-pots" if you please; woolen or linen, tailor-made or muslin, just as one fancies, but for a traveler, a good raincoat must be in the outfit.

To close with the question of the valetudinarian must be answered, also of the prospective permanent settler. The white races keep up their strength and vigor here, if they are perpetually on the move, either here in the open air, or if sedentary, on frequent visits to "the coast." Early hours, just enough work, horse-back riding, mountain climbing, cycle riding, and yachting, are just as beneficial here as elsewhere. The tendency is, of course, to laziness and deterioration, but there is not that exhausting reaction after exerted exercise that there is in cooler climates, and the nervous sufferer is gradually built up by the abundant sunlight and all-day-long exposure to gentle airs. Weak-lunged persons have found recovery here when not far gone. But the natives had their catarrhs and bronchial affections, though better feeding is giving them a better chance of life. The gentle climate tends to good nature. While paradise is nowhere on earth, its climate may be imagined to be like that of Hawaii.

CURTIS J. LYONS.

Mrs. C. H. Moore Badly Hurt.
Mrs. C. H. Moore, wife of Government Forrester Moore, met with a distressing runaway accident yesterday afternoon just below the Government Electric Light station in Nuuanu valley. She sustained severe injuries about her shoulders, face and body, while a deep scalp wound on the right side of her head gave an impression, that her skull had been fractured.

She was brought to Dr. Day's office on Beretania street where her wounds were dressed by Drs. Wood and Day, and several stitches taken in the scalp. From there she was conveyed to the residence of Mrs. Adams on Miller street where she will remain until able to be moved to her residence in Nuuanu valley.

Mrs. Moore and her husband drove over the Pali yesterday at noon from a trip to Kaneohe. They had a new horse which had the reputation of being skittish. About a mile above the electric light station Mr. Moore alighted and went over to the forest and Mrs. Moore continued the drive down the valley.

When opposite Luakaha, some kegs in the road frightened the animal and it dashed away at breakneck speed down the valley road. Mrs. Moore put out all her strength to stop the horse and managed to keep him in the road until the electric station was reached. Below it is a bend in the road and when this was reached the buggy overturned pitching Mrs. Moore headlong to the ground where she alighted on the side of her head and her shoulder. The wound in the head was a very deep one and it was with difficulty that the flow of blood was stopped by those who picked her up until the Doctor's office was reached.

The horse and buggy landed in a heap in the stream having missed the bridge. The buggy which was smashed and wrecked was on top of the horse and held him down until removed. The animal was injured but little.

The "Check" System.

Commodore Beckley of the Wilder Steamship fleet is the introducer of a plan which will greatly reduce the troubles of steamship passengers in regard to their baggage. It is new to Hawaii although nothing more or less than the "check" system in vogue on all American railroads. Arrangements are being made and soon express companies can check packages to their destination as on the mainland.

AN EPIDEMIC OF DIARRHOEA.

Mr. A. Sanders, writing from Coconut Grove, Florida, says there has been quite an epidemic of diarrhoea there. He had a severe case. He was cured by four doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says he also recommended it to others, and they say it is the best medicine they ever used. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Hanson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

NOW IT IS GOO KIM

Vice-Consul Accuses a Youth.

SAYS HE THREATENED HIM

Charge is Not Proved—Yang Wei Pin and His Conferees Buy Guns.

Mr. Goo Kim, Vice Consul of the Chinese Empire for Hawaii, called upon High Sheriff Brown yesterday and informed the latter official that threats were being made against his life by certain members of the local Bow Wong Wui. Goo Kim said the Chinese clerk in a law office, Goo Yuen, had made statements that he was to be killed and that his death was not far distant.

When questioned as to where he had learned this startling information, the Chinese official said that he had two witnesses brought before him. They were produced, and, under examination, they confessed that they were wrong in their statements about the young man. The accused said that on Tuesday he had talked generally about affairs in China and at some length in regard to Leung Chi-tso, but had uttered no threats against the life of Goo Kim.

Under the circumstances the High Sheriff explained to Mr. Goo Kim that he could not hold or arrest the young Chinese, as no evidence had been shown which implicated him in the least. One of the accusers was a Chinese employed at the Bank of Hawaii.

While Goo Kim, the Vice Consul, feels that he is in danger, his younger but more important conferee, Yang Wei Pin, still has troubles of his own. Yang has bought a gun and so has Goo Kim. Both examined a select assortment of weapons of American make in a hardware store and picked out revolvers that would make a Boxer turn green with covetousness. When they met Goo Kim or Yang Wei on the streets these days you may be sure that each has a blunderbuss up his capacious sleeve.

Both say that the threats made against them are not idle but are animated by grudge resulting from the Bow Wong Wui.

When the Bow Wong Wui was organized these expressed desires may have been voiced by Leung Chi-tso some months ago.

The Future of Children

A child's life may be blighted by the diseases of youth, such as Rickets, which is characterized by weak bones or crooked spine, and inability to stand or walk steadily, or Marasmus, that wasting disease characterized by paleness and emaciation, or Scrofula, a constitutional disease of the glands and neck.

Scott's Emulsion

of pure Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda will prevent and cure these diseases. It supplies just the material needed to form strong bones, rich red blood and solid flesh. It will also reach the infant through the mother's milk, and be of the greatest benefit to both.

At all druggists, and \$1.00 per bottle. SCOTT & BOWNE, Ltd., London, New York.

The Chinese Consul and Vice Consul lately opposed its being granted a charter. The Wui failed to get a charter and felt sore against the Consuls. Then the Wui's members got word that their relatives in China were being arrested and imprisoned by the Chinese Government on information furnished by the Chinese Consul, who sent the names and identity of the members of the local Wui to his superiors at their request.

Naturally they began to cherish a hatred for Yang Wei Pin. It was not pleasant to hear every steamer day that one's grandfather or grandmother or aunt or uncle had been seized and imprisoned because his or her grandson or nephew in Hawaii was a disciple of Leung Chi-tso. And when some man received a letter from his mother or father praying him to get them out of their plights, the hot blood of the Bow Wong rose within them.

They say they have not threatened either Yang Wei Pin or Goo Kim. Individual members have been heard to say they wished both Yang Wei Pin and Goo Kim had died of the plague, but official pleasantness. The Bow Wong say that despite provocations that would cause a Laplander's blood to sizzle they will never resort to assassination.

"What?" said a prominent Wui man yesterday, shall we place ourselves on a level with the officials of China and use their murderous methods? Never! They may slay missionaries, ministers and others, but we will not stain our hands."

Meanwhile Goo Kim and Yang Wei Pin are watching their p's and queues.

Our business is the selling of fine shoes.

SHOE FACTS

We sell them direct from the factory to the consumer. In order to get the best shoes in town it will be necessary for you to call and examine our goods.

Our shoes are all up-to-date goods and splendid wearers.

MANUFACTURER'S SHOE COMPANY

BREWSTER BLOCK. FORT ST.

Ladies' Shoes

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MANUFACTURER'S SHOE COMPANY

BREWSTER BLOCK. FORT ST.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Steamship Companies.

Ice Cream Freezers



Enameled Ware

A SPECIAL SALE NOW ON

At about one-half the regular prices.

Covered Buckets, Muffin Pans, Kettles, Spoons, Stove Pots, Tumblers, Measures, Soap Dishes, Saucepans, Vegetable Dishes, Coffee Pots, Funnels, Milk Cans, Ladles, Jelly Cake Pans, Skimmers, Frying Pans, Pie Plates, Tea Pots, Flasks, Dinner Carriers, Dish Pans, Dinner Plates, Soup Plates, Ladies' Plates, and many other articles.

AND MANY OTHER ARTICLES.

W.W. DIMOND

& CO., LIMITED

Importers of Crockery, Glass and House Furnishing Goods.

Sole Agents for

JEWEL STOVES, STANDARD and PURITAN BLUE FLAME WICKLESS OIL STOVES, PRIMA STOVES, GURNEY CLEANABLE REFRIGERATORS, OIL-BURNING GRANITE IRON-WARE

ACME

Might mean WEEA-KA-HAO but it doesn't. It is the name of a new

SELF-HEATING SAD IRON

Is something new and handy to have around the house. No waiting to heat an iron on the kitchen stove. When it is needed the ACME HEATS ITSELF.

We have just received a lot of

Safety Razors in Sets,

Disston's Saws, a full Assortment; Sandusty Planes, Velox Grindstones, Shelf Hardware and Paraffine Candles

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., LIMITED

Fort Street Store.

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER O. SMITH, EDITOR.

FRIDAY JULY 27, 1900.

NEWS OF THE WORLD
IN SHORT PARAGRAPHS

The tragedy of Peking is the most appalling one since the massacre at Cawnpore when Nana Sahib shot down the English officers in the presence of their families, then butchered the women and children and threw them into the Martyr's Well. In more than one respect these scenes were kin. Doom was swift both in the Indian city and the Chinese capital; terrible in its blow, inhuman in its spirit. There was no pity for the helpless; it is a story of the keen descending sword, of fiendish tortures, of ignominious death, of bloody and charred wrecks of humanity lying underfoot. To-day China stands arrayed against civilization; and there rises to the mind that prophetic picture, painted by the hand of the German Emperor, in which the Christian powers in full panoply of mail and with unsheathed swords stand watching the savage apparition, yellow of face and slant of eye, that looms among the dun red clouds of the Farther East.

The hour has come for Christendom to mass its soldiery and force the great barbaric empire to its knees. Otherwise the continent of Asia, catching the lust of blood and mutiny, may become a hell of revolution from Siberia to the Bosphorus. A retreat from China would mean retreat from Asia and the destruction of that vast continent of every good thing that civilization has erected there since the days of Marco Polo. Christianity, commerce, trade, education, human life itself await the issue appealing to the moral world to save them from the hoof of the beast.

In this great work America must do its part. Say what one may about imperialism, conquest; about the danger of Old World complications for a New World power, the fact remains that the duty of the United States to restore peace in China is as great as that of England, or Germany or Russia. American missionaries and traders were among the first to penetrate the ancient empire; our people have given freely of life and treasure to plant their religious and commercial customs there; if alien presence caused the uprising then Americans are responsible with the Europeans; and blood calls from the ground to us as it does to others. America must stand shoulder to shoulder with all champions of Christendom until China, bowing to the inevitable, yields right of way to the civilizing powers.

The Chinese Minister at Washington has a dispatch from Shanghai, said to have been sent there from Peking two days after the reported massacre, saying that the legations were then safe. Naturally the United States Government does not believe it. Were the way open to send news from Peking to Shanghai something would have got through from the envoys, assuming them to be alive. Desirous as the Taung li Yamen is to have the foreign powers cease sending troops into China, it would not have overlooked the value of reassuring telegrams from the foreign diplomats. The lack of a single word points to the worst conclusions, and justifies the belief that the Chinese Government is merely playing for time so as to gain a military advantage.

Adlai Stevenson is a good enough Toral for Roosevelt's Rough Rider campaign.

Webster Davis has left the Republican party because it would not go to the rescue of the Boers. The hole made in the organization when Davis broke out will be plugged with a cigarette stub if it can ever be found.

While alive Thomas Jefferson was the patron saint of expansion; as a dead man he figures as the prophet of contraction. If Jefferson could return to the glimmers of the moon he would probably vote the straight Republican ticket.

Anti-silver Democrats took the 16 to 1 plank much to heart but the fact that a Hawaiian sailed to the platform threw them into a frenzy. When anyone said "Beaten by a Hawaiian" the average conservative Democrat went out in the woods and bit at a mark.

If it is true—which we feel at liberty to doubt—that fifteen Chinese cruisers are in the Yellow Sea cleared for action, a naval battle will follow. But such a fleet is not known to the latest "Brasserie" and if it were extant the chances of its going to the Yellow Sea are small. Every naval base in that quarter save one is held by the enemy and that one has been watched by foreign warships for weeks.

The Board of Health will have a chance very soon to apply common-sense rules to the leprosy question. Before long a steamer will leave here for Molokai with the inmates of the Detention Hospital. The last time it went the relatives of the lepers were permitted to go to the wharf and hang upon their lips until the last moment. The Admiralty and the public will wait with no little curiosity to see if this abuse is to be repeated.

The Chicago river may be widened. The wall paper trust has collapsed. H. O. Don of New York is seriously ill. There has been a good rainfall in Idaho.

Severe fighting is expected in Montana. Smallpox at Jackson, Cal., is under control. Gold Democrats will not put up a ticket.

McKinley will make no campaign speeches. Mexicans are fighting the Yaquis in Durango. California's flour trade with China has been lost.

London imports score Astor for the Mill incident. The Union Pacific's net earnings for 1900 were over \$2,000,000.

American made a clean sweep in the Paris athletic contests. Brig. Gen. T. H. Barry will be MacArthur's chief of staff.

The Christian Endeavorers of the world are in session in London. Mr. Wilson has been nominated for Governor by Kentucky Republicans.

Portland exporters are suing for the return of duties collected at Manila. The anti-imperialists may put a third ticket in the field to nominate a new President.

The Populists and Democrats of South Dakota have nominated a fusion ticket. A crucible steel trust has been organized in Pittsburgh with a capital of \$20,000,000.

It is rumored that Wyatt Earp, the famous gambler, has been killed at Nome. Andrew Carnegie refuses to give \$50,000 toward the restoration of the Acropolis.

Major J. C. Caperton, a prominent Kentuckian, died at Chicago of heart failure. Albert B. White has been nominated for Governor by the West Virginia Republicans.

Dr. John Fryer of Berkeley may remain in China, where he is a high mandarin. Coomassie has been relieved by the column under command of Col. Willcocks.

A \$1,500 bulldog owned by Frank Crocker, son of the Tammany boss, has been stolen. Fifteen persons are known to have perished in a cloudburst at Coleman, Texas.

The rebellion in Colombia continues but Panama is held by the Government troops. George Gould wants to run for Congress on the Republican ticket in New Jersey.

European monarchs are not going to the French fair though the Shah may attend. L. G. Tewksbury, a banker of Concord, N. H., has disappeared and foul play is feared.

All grades of refined sugar have advanced ten cents on the hundred pounds. Corbett and McCoy are matched for a fight at Madison Square Garden, August 25th.

It is rumored that a plot to blow up the President of France has been thwarted. The trial of Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the Goebel murder, has begun.

The German Navy is not satisfied with English naval fleet and wants the American fleet to be destroyed.

Adelbert Hay, United States Consul at Pretoria, is about to leave there for Washington. Chicago Republicans will organize a marching club of 10,000 men, infantry and Rough Riders.

Schweinfurth has closed his "heaven," married one of his angels and left the rest to mourn. The United States cruiser Baltimore, returning from Manila, is at Gibraltar awaiting orders.

Fire has destroyed the northern section of Prescott, Arizona, at a loss of \$200,000. Amalgamation of the American Federation of Labor and Western Federation of Labor is proposed.

There are grave fears of an Indian uprising in Minnesota. Blanket Indians are holding war dances. Hundreds of cattle are perishing in Arizona and Southern California on account of the drought.

A buoy marked "Address Polar Expedition, 1900, No. 2," has been picked up near the coast of Iceland. W. H. Wright, an Indiana newspaper man, is now Prime Minister of the Republic of San Domingo.

Willie Smith, the American golf champion, was beaten by Harry Vardon, the Englishman, at Chicago. The Prince of Wales wrote to Sir Berkeley Milne saying he thought Astor's conduct unpardonable.

George Lederer and A. H. Chamberlain, theatrical managers, are at war over the play "The Cadet Girl." It is announced by the British War Office that 60 British prisoners released by the Boers are at Ladysmith.

The Pullman Free School of Manual Training has received \$1,200,000 from the estate of George M. Pullman. Pullman car rolled down a 60-foot embankment in Buena Vista, Cal., and all the passengers were hurt.

Idaho Republicans are in convention at Boise. The Silver party of the same State are meeting at Pocatello. Charles H. Newman, a Harvard instructor, is accused of the murder of his brother-in-law, H. T. Grogan, Jr.

Mrs. Natalie Meyer, eldest daughter of

John A. Brown, a young Englishman, has been arrested in San Francisco for having introduced on a concert from Chicago, where he is wanted on various charges, including libel.

Every important letter in the United States is so loaded by a submarine script that it is the Holland type. John Francis pleaded guilty at San Francisco, Cal., to the murder of Daniel Wilson, in whose vestry on October 26, 1898, the bomb was placed on July 15th and twenty-four bodies taken from the bomb, making the ship's death list sixty.

Caroline Harris, the only negro member of the jury that indicted Jefferson Davis, is dead. He was a Democrat.

Captain Bradley of the revenue cutter McCulloch has been declared insane. He tried to jump off his ship into the sea.

Col. Theodore Marcuse, arrested for kidnapping his child at Los Angeles, has been discharged by a New York judge.

The Lincolnshire last half their officers at Niterói, N. J., where a British force was ambushed by Boers in Khaki.

Bob Fitzsimmons' 5-year-old son was nearly drowned at Bergen Beach, near New York, but was rescued by his father.

Capt. Coghill, U.S.N., who commanded the Raleigh at Manila bay, is near death's door as a result of an operation.

Mr. Charles J. Dickman, a well-known San Francisco woman, has brought suit for divorce from her husband.

Col. P. M. Lowden, son-in-law of Geo. M. Pullman, will make a fight for the United States Senate against Shelby M. Culbertson.

Miss Caroline E. Keyes, said to be from San Francisco, has pleaded guilty in London to stealing jewelry from rooms in a hotel.

The Nebraska Democrats and Populists in a joint convention nominated a fusion ticket on which five out of six are Populists.

The Dutch Consul at Pretoria has been taken prisoner by the British and is charged with carrying letters into the Boer lines.

Bryan and Stevenson will be formally notified of their selection as candidates of the Democratic party at Indianapolis August 5th.

Burton C. Lund of Oakland has invented a bicycle on which he proposes to ride the railroad tracks from San Francisco to New York.

The former transport Belgian King has been rechartered by the United States Red Star line to carry supplies from Seattle to Manila.

Prospects in India show improvement, although there were 5,225 cases of cholera in the famine districts during the week ending July 7th.

The Creede fortune is again in the limelight. Los Angeles on a petition by Mrs. Louise Creede for an allowance of \$20 per month.

Samuel Smith (Liberal) and John Burns (Socialist) have made a remarkable escape of official corruption in London on Tammany lines.

The 12,000-ton steamship Vaderland of the Red Star line has been launched at Glasgow. She will ply between New York and Antwerp.

Miss Bessie Warren and T. J. Kelly of San Francisco are believed to have been drowned by the upsetting of a yacht in San Francisco bay.

The new Pacific Mail wharf at La Bodega, the entrance of the Nicaragua canal is a success. The steamer Costa Rica successfully docked.

The Chinese of San Francisco will lodge claims against the city government for \$2,000,000 for damage accruing to them by the plague quarantine.

Two Anoka, Minn., girls confess to having conspired to kill their father and mother, who had forbidden them to marry the men of their choice.

Smallpox is now epidemic in Nome City and the military, unable to cope with the scourge, ask assistance. All who have money will leave the place.

The Pearl Harbor steamer Windward has left Sydney, C. B., with supplies, Mrs. Peary superintended the loading with the lighter stores.

J. Van Allen, son-in-law of Mrs. Wm. Astor, was compelled to pay \$1,400 extra duty on dresses brought by his family from Europe and undeclared.

Captured correspondence shows that the Philippines will hold on until the American election has occurred. Their hopes rest on Bryan's success.

Roberts is severely criticized in London for the Nitral's Nek affair. British Generals are said to be breaking down under the strain of Transvaal duty.

Congressman De Vries will resign his seat as Congressman from California, having been appointed a member of the Board of Appraisers in New York.

Chief Wilkie of the secret service thinks the threat to assassinate McKinley was made by a crank. Notwithstanding this the President is still guarded.

The number of immigrants arriving in the United States during the year ending June 30th was 48,551, as compared with the previous year's record of 31,715.

Corea will spend a million in moving the Imperial cemetery. Evil powers tormented the Empress' soul and the astrologers insisted on the change being made.

The Gold Democrats will not nominate a separate ticket, but will pronounce against the candidates nominated at the Kansas City convention and then adjourn.

Action has been begun in New Jersey for an attachment on the great pauper, Robert J. (2034), who is owned by L. G. Tewksbury, the missing broker of New York.

A runaway freight train at Saisons, Cal., ran down hill at the rate of 75 miles an hour. Fourteen of thirty-one cars jumped the track on a curve with disastrous results.

Large crowds attended the ceremonies of notifying Gov. Roosevelt of his nomination for the Vice Presidency. It took place at Oyster bay, L. I., where Gov. Roosevelt has his summer home.

Two hundred passengers passed a night of terror on a sand bar in Lake Michigan. They were passengers on the Charles McVea, which was pulled off the bar after rolling there over fourteen hours.

Charles H. Ackers, secretary of Arizona, reports that in an interview with President McKinley, the latter spoke favorably of the admission of the three territories of Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma.

The claim of the heirs of Charles Durkee, formerly Governor of Utah, against the United States for certain bonds of the Central Pacific Company valued at \$54,623,812, has been dismissed by Judge Wagner of the Washington District Supreme Court.

Elvia Crea Seabrooke, the former San Francisco opera singer, attempted suicide at New Orleans by swallowing a dose of carbolic acid. She and her husband, Mr. West, had been singing there in the Athletic Park Casino.

J. P. Gillette, who claims to be from Los Angeles and says he has served six years in the United States Army, was arrested in Barabara, N. Y., where he was wearing a major's uniform and passing several bogus checks.

Marcus Brain, a newspaper man, has been arrested by a New York Court because he was not permitted to sleep in the berth purchased by him. It was sold to another man by another agent.

PASSENGERS
FOR CHINAUncle Sam Will Need
All Available.

SAN FRANCISCO THE PORT

Pacific Mail and Northern Pacific
Principal Lines to Furnish
Ships.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—No sooner had the steamer, with her great cargo of stores, sailed for the Orient, than the work of preparing more troops and animal transports was begun. The Hancock was put on dry-dock yesterday. The work of cleaning and scraping her will be finished today. After taking on coal she will return to the transport dock and be ready for sea.

The work of loading the big tramp Strathgyle will begin this morning. She has a capacity of 5,500 tons. She is to carry hay and grain and horses. The Astor arrived yesterday from Nainaimo with coal. As soon as she is discharged she will be prepared for a voyage to Nagasaki. She will carry 462 horses to China.

The transport Meade will sail on August 1st, carrying the remaining two battalions of the Fifteenth Infantry. The Hancock is to carry 500 marines and four battalions of artillery.

The Hamburg-American line has the contract for carrying 5,000 horses that were bought here for Germany, but that company as yet has been unable to charter any vessels. The Pacific Mail Company declined to convert their steamers into horse transports. An attempt has been made to get some of Rosenfeld's colliers, but the United States transport service had an option on those which could be spared from the coal carrying trade. In addition to this, Uncle Sam is the highest bidder, and ship-owners are holding back to business with their own Government.

The War Department has been busy in the north, steadily absorbing all available steamers for freight and transports. The Belgian King, Pak Ling and Kin Tuck, as was stated in the paper some time ago, will sail for the Orient by the Northern Pacific Railroad. The Navy Department is looking for sailing tonnage to carry coal to the Orient. There is plenty of coal in Japan, but of a kind which the navy is not particularly fond. It requires coxmox coal to develop Oregon speed on the coast of the Orient. There are plenty of coasters that can be pressed into service.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 19.—The Secretary of War is inquiring for vessels to take troops to China from San Francisco, Tacoma and Seattle within the next sixty days. He has sent urgent messages to the Northern Pacific Railroad, President J. J. Hill of the Great Northern Railway and to C. P. Huntington and J. C. Stubbs of the Southern Pacific and Pacific Mail.

Hill and his Great Northern Railway syndicate have seven or eight steamers running between the Orient and Seattle. The Northern Pacific has four or five steamers in the Oriental trade. Huntington and Stubbs have at least six vessels available for the War Department.

General Shafter is communicating with the above people on behalf of the Secretary of War. At a late hour last night Shafter wired to Washington that the Pacific Mail and Northern Pacific people could within a few days charter to the Government nine vessels. These are as follows:

Pacific Mail: China, 1,350 troops; City of Peking, 1,300 troops; City of Sydney, 1,100 troops; Newport, 800 troops; City of Paris, 750 troops; Northern Pacific: Glenogle, 800 troops; Tacoma, 800 troops; Victoria, 750 troops; Olympia, 930 troops.

The Northern Pacific Company sold to the Government lately the steamer Columbia which has been late hour East and supplies from Seattle to the North country. It is understood that this vessel will be used to take 800 troops to China.

All of the above vessels were chartered by the Government to take troops to Manila in 1898. The City of Peking took the first California Regiment to the Philippines in May, 1898. The Newport took General Merritt, General Otis and the Para.

Officials in steamship and overland railroad circles have stated that the Government has made up its mind to send 10,000 troops to China via Pacific Coast ports. Most of the troops will go through San Francisco and Tacoma.

Just what vessels will be chartered at Seattle from Hill's Great Northern Railway is not known yet. It is thought, however, that two steamers, having a capacity of 1,200 troops each, will be engaged. Most of the Hill steamers belong to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, or Japanese Steamship Company. The Japanese Government has called all of them in to take its troops to China via Taku and Tientsin. Hill has so notified the Puget Sound and the Washington authorities.

If there is a lack of vessels at Seattle and Tacoma, it is a certainty that Uncle Sam can get an extra supply of steamers at this port. The coffee shipping season in Central America is about over, and on that account the Pacific Mail will be able to offer other vessels to the Government as transports.

While the Government is deeply concerned about transports from this coast it is at the same time dicker for freight and passenger rates from the East to this side of the continent. Three or four million dollars is involved in this matter and various overland railroad officials are in communication with the War Department on the subject.

It is estimated that it will take twenty-five trains with an aggregate of 250 passenger cars to convey from the East to this coast the 50,000 troops it is proposed to send to China. The artillery, equipment and supplies necessary for such a large body of men will require the services of many freight trains.

It is understood to be the purpose of the War Department to handle the large volume of freight for the troops equally between Puget Sound and this port. At the same time it is desired to expedite the movement of troops it will send most of them through San Francisco. The fact of the President's reservation being here emphasizes that fact.

The various railroad companies across the continent have already reached an understanding on that subject.

"Great Haste Is Not
Always Good Speed."

Many people trust to luck to pull them through, and are often disappointed. Do not dilly-dally in matters of health. With it you can accomplish miracles. Without it you are "no good."

Keep the liver, kidneys, bowels and blood healthy by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, the faultless blood purifier.

Sore—Three dreadful sores broke out on my limbs, which swelled so I had to walk with crutches. After taking Hood's Sarsaparilla the sores were completely cured. Mrs. Kenia Westbrook, Cheboygan, Mich.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, the most irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

F. L. Hooge has gone to Makaha valley for a few days.

Mrs. Mary Chillingworth has gone to Honolulu for a short stay.

Dr. Watt left yesterday for Hilo and will be absent for some time.

C. W. Spitz left yesterday for his home in Nawiliwili on the W. G. Hall.

W. O. Smith was among the passengers on the Kilauea for Hilo yesterday.

It is reported from Koloa, Kauai, that Mrs. J. K. Farley is still dangerously ill.

The Young Men's Christian Association juniors have taken possession of their camp in Manoa valley.

Dr. Oliver is now living at his beach home at Waikiki. He will return to Molokai in about two weeks.

Robert Atkinson is expected home today by the Rio after three years at college at Harvard University.

H. L. Herbert is convalescent after his recent illness and has returned from Waikiki to his home on Prospect street.

Miss Birdie and Miss Lillie Reist left for Waikiki, Maui, yesterday on the Claudine. They go on an extended visit to their aunt.

Kapaana, charged with mayhem, will be tried this morning in the Police Court. It is said the defendant bit his grandfather's nose off.

J. Coeper, who was formerly manager of the Kona Sugar Company, left on the Mauna Loa yesterday for theeward coast of Hawaii.

Prof. R. C. L. Perkins, the British naturalist, will go up Tantalus on Friday to spend several days in the forest making entomological researches.

The friends of Mrs. Uhlbrecht, whose husband was drowned at Makapuu point ten days ago, have succeeded in raising the sum of nearly \$2000 for her.

The cement sidewalks to be erected around the Capitol grounds are to be of dark-colored material which will reduce to the minimum the glare on the eyes.

Henry Macfarlane will make an attempt to repair and save the schooner Mille Morris and he has sent experts to the other side of the island to see what can be done with her.

Wilcox and his fellow orators of the Independent party had planned to leave for Hawaii yesterday, but were unable to get away and will not begin their tour of the islands until next week.

Among the passengers on the Claudine for ports on the leeward side of the islands were: W. J. Alencaster, Rev. H. Kihara, A. Hoeking, Wm. Harbottle, G. de Souza Canavarro, Miss M. Widdifield and Miss S. M. Carter.

On the Mauna Loa yesterday a large number of passengers left for Maui and Hawaii, among whom were the following: James A. Boyd, Capt. J. H. Harrison, F. M. Swamy, Thomas Gay, Dr. M. L. Beers and Mrs. J. N. Robinson.

J. Brown, has been appointed enumerator for the districts which were covered by R. McDonald, the young man from Pearl City who so mysteriously disappeared some time ago.

Brown went over the entire district with McDonald acting as Japanese interpreter so he is familiar with the work and can carry it to completion quickly.

A number of young Germans who reside in this city are said to have organized a military company and have offered their services to the German government for active service in China. Nearly all have seen service in the German army, and all are subjects of the German Emperor, so it is possible that they will be accepted. The offer was made through the German Consul here, department at Berlin. There are about 20 who have pledged themselves to go. If they are ordered and they are headed by Caesar Kreuger, who was formerly a sergeant in the German army.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above Companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For Japan and China.

For San Francisco.

RIO DE JANEIRO.....JULY 26

COPTIC.....AUG. 2

AMERICA MARU.....AUG. 10

PEKING.....AUG. 18

GAELIC.....AUG. 28

HONGKONG MARU.....SEPT. 5

DORIC.....SEPT. 15

NIPPON MARU.....SEPT. 17

RIO DE JANEIRO.....SEPT. 18

COPTIC.....SEPT. 25

AMERICA MARU.....OCT. 2

PEKING.....OCT. 10

GAELIC.....OCT. 17

HONGKONG MARU.....OCT. 24

DORIC.....OCT. 28

NIPPON MARU.....NOV. 3

RIO DE JANEIRO.....NOV. 10

COPTIC.....NOV. 17

AMERICA MARU.....NOV. 24

PEKING.....NOV. 31

GAELIC.....NOV. 7

HONGKONG MARU.....NOV. 14

DORIC.....NOV. 21

NIPPON MARU.....NOV. 28

The Elgin
WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.Should be in the pocket of every
wearer of a Watch.Many years' handling of Watches
convinces us, that price considered
The Elgin is the most satisfactory of
American Watches.

Caused in....

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED
AND SOLID GOLD.We have a full line and sell them
at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in
time keeping and lasting qualities
and that is why we are right in pushing
the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

Wilder's Steamship Co. Ltd

S. S. LIN-U.

Freeman, Master, will sail from Honolulu
on Tuesdays at 12 noon, for Kaka-
kaka, Lahaina, Maui, Bay, Kihel,
Makela, Kawaihae, Manukoa, Lau-
pahoehoe and Hilo.Returning, will sail from Hilo on
Fridays at 10 a. m. for above named
ports, arriving at Honolulu on Satur-
days.

S. S. CLAUDINE.

McDonald, Master, will leave Honolulu
every Tuesday at 5 p. m.,

ENVOYS SLAUGHTERED IN THE CHINESE CAPITAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

First, the eyes had been hacked out, then the cheeks, arms and legs cut off, until death ended the sufferings of the poor fellows.

When Admiral Seymour in his retreat found himself so hard pressed that he was unable longer to carry his wounded with him, he asked them: "Which do you prefer, to be left to the mercy of the Chinese, or to be shot by your own comrades?" As Admiral Seymour put the question tears were running down his cheeks. "We prefer death to torture. Shoot us now, that we may die like men," was the prompt response of the "helpless." A few minutes later the Chinese horde that surrounded it, inside its lines an act of mercy was performed as the firing squad carried out its orders. A few volleys from rifles in the hands of friends and the harassed execution was relieved of its burden of wounded. The faithful Chinese horde was cheated of its victims for its torture and the sufferings and fears of the unfortunates were brought to an end in an honorable death under their own flag. The fury of Europeans against the Chinese on account of the latter's mutilation of the dead and torture of the living knows no bounds.

ALL CHINA IS NOW IN REVOLT

Every Port, Even Shanghai, is Menaced by the Fanatics.

LONDON, July 16.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Express says: All China is now aflame with revolt against foreigners. Only in the extreme west is there quiet. Every port, even Shanghai, is menaced. In the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan thousands of native Christians have been mutilated and tortured, the women being first assaulted and then massacred.

The morning papers are unanimous in believing that the foreigners have been annihilated and in calling for retribution. The Chronicle comments upon the statement of its Washington correspondent that the United States Government will not consider itself at war with China and says: "If the Americans are resolved to accept an apology and indemnity for Mr. Conger's murder they may as well take the consolation without moving another man or gun. Emperor William can scarcely take the Washington view, for he has pledged himself to retribution, and he is a man of his word."

The Times publishes a letter from its Peking correspondent dated June 10th, which contains an assertion made on seemingly good authority, that the Emperor Dowager had decided that every foreigner was to be massacred that night. It also publishes the last message from its correspondent, dated June 16th, when the Boxers had made two attempts to rush the foreign quarter.

Canton dispatches say that Li Hung Chang had planned to start for the north on July 16th, but he is much debilitated. He ordered the leader of the "Black Flag" to march with 50,000 men overland to Peking against the Boxers.

It is reported from Shanghai that the allied fleets are concentrating off Shan Hai Kwan and have been ordered to shell and capture the forts.

A Tokyo telegram announces that 19,000 Japanese troops are now embarking.

FIGHTING FOR LIFE AT TIEN-TSIN

Desperate Battle with Boxers in Which Americans Lose Heavily.

TIEN-TSIN, Friday, July 13.—In today's combined attack upon the native city over forty guns bombarded the Chinese positions. The fighting was most determined, and the allied losses were heavy. Eight Chinese guns were captured and the Chinese were driven out of the west arsenal after a fierce cannonade. A strong mixed force is now close to the walls, and it is expected that an assault will be made tomorrow.

At 2 p. m. 5,000 of the allied troops were attempting to storm the wall of the city. The attack began at daylight. Its success is doubtful. The Chinese on the walls are estimated conservatively at 20,000. They are pouring a terrific hail of artillery, rifle and machine-gun fire upon the attackers. The Americans, Japanese, British and French troops are attacking from the west and the Russians from the east.

The Americans suffered terribly. As the Associated Press representative left the field the Chief Surgeon of the Ninth Infantry said a conservative estimate was that 25 per cent of the Americans were hit. Colonel William H. Lescum is reported to have been mortally wounded as he was walking in front of the troops. Major Regan and Captains Buckmiller, Wilcox and Noyes are among the wounded.

The marine losses included Captain Davis, killed, and Butler, Leonard and several others wounded. Officers declared that it was hotter than Santiago. When the correspondent left the Americans were lying in the plain between the wall and the river, under an enfilading and direct fire. It was equally difficult for them to advance or retire. The correspondent counted 300 wounded men of all nationalities.

NEW YORK, July 17th, says: The Chinese were fully prepared for the advance of the allied forces. As they approached the wall, they received with a tremendous rifle and machine-gun fire, the guns being carefully concealed. The foreigners being swept down in lines, and though the attack was renewed again and again, it had eventually to be abandoned after a final determined struggle, lasting six hours. The Chinese fought with great skill and courage. They handled their cannon in the ablest fashion, while their rifle marksmanship was most deadly.

The brunt of the fighting on the allied side was borne by the Americans, Russians and Japanese, who had received the Russian casualties were over 100. The allies are now awaiting further reinforcements, but it is greatly feared that they may have to fall back on Taku. Japan is now landing large bodies of troops at the latter port. These, with the British and other contingents shortly expect-

ed, will, even if in time, barely suffice to hold the present position at Tien-Tsin. It is believed that at least 120,000 men will be necessary before an advance on Peking is even contemplated, and then it will hardly be possible to set out for two months, owing to the flooded condition of the country. The position of the foreigners in Tien-Tsin meanwhile, is becoming daily more critical. The native forces are rapidly increasing until now it is believed that they number little short of 100,000. It is with the greatest difficulty that the allied forces can hold their ground.

LONDON, July 17.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Daily Mail sends these details of the repulse of the allied forces at Tien-Tsin, in which the Ninth United States Regiment suffered severely. Colonel Lescum, the commanding officer, being killed while leading his troops.

Shooting and shelling during the last few days had been so persistent that the allied commanders met and decided to attempt storming the walled city on the morning of July 13th.

It was hoped that the attack would be a surprise, but the Chinese had evidently been forewarned by spies that something more than an artillery duel was impending, for when the troops approached the wall they found the enemy's fortifications manned by thousands of Chinese. The latter were equipped with modern guns, both heavy and machine. These had been cleverly mounted on the walls, and the presence of them was altogether unsuspected. Chinese fire almost mowed down the attacking force.

Colonel Lescum was killed at the head of his regiment. Besides the casualties already reported there were over 300 of all nationalities wounded, including among the Americans Major Regan, Captains Bookmiller, Wilcox and Noyes.

It is to be feared that a great many of those who were badly wounded were killed by Chinese, for despite the efforts of their comrades it was impossible to carry off all the injured, and the enemy gave no quarter.

Another Shanghai dispatch says the attack was made for the purpose of capturing the Chinese battery. The allies were repulsed with the loss of more than 100 whites killed.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The Navy Department this morning received official confirmation from Admiral Remy of the repulse of the allied forces at Tien-Tsin on the morning of the 13th.

SHANGHAI, July 19.—The following additional details of the allied forces' attack on the native city of Tien-Tsin reached here today from the Associated Press correspondent with the allies:

TIEN-TSIN, Friday, July 13, Midnight.—(Via Chefoo, July 15.)—After a day of hard fighting and having laid for hours in shallow, hastily dug trenches, full of water, and suffering from hunger and thirst, two battalions of the Ninth United States Infantry that participated in the attack on Tien-Tsin retired under cover of darkness, British sailors assisting them to withdraw by firing volleys to cover their retreat. The Americans brought out all their wounded under a terrific fire. An official list of the officers wounded is as follows:

NINTH INFANTRY.
MAJOR REGAN.
CAPTAIN BOOKMILLER.
CAPTAIN NOYES.

LIEUTENANT LAING.
LIEUTENANT LAING.

MARINE CORPS.
CAPTAIN DAVIS, killed.

LEONARD, BUTLER, LAWTON (?) and LEMLEY, wounded.

"The total loss of the Americans was 140."

NEW YORK, July 19.—A dispatch to the Herald from Tien-Tsin, Saturday, via Chefoo, says:

Russians made up the right wing of the international column in the advance on the native town of Tien-Tsin on Friday. As they moved steadily over the open plain toward the entrance of the city, the Chinese shelled savagely from the walls. The Russians lost 300 killed and wounded.

The city was occupied by the international troops, who found dead Chinese lying about the streets in hundreds. Tonight the city is in flames.

Though the taking of the city will have the effect of discouraging the Boxers, the total loss of the foreigners is thought to be 1,500 dead and wounded.

ALLIES HOLD THEIR GROUND

The Allied Forces Save Tien-Tsin From Capture by Boxers.

LONDON, July 18.—Dispatches received during the last twenty-four hours have dispelled all doubts respecting the ability of the allies to hold their ground at Tien-Tsin. The Chinese were routed on Saturday and the European forces, with the American and Japanese contingents, occupied the native city and its defenses. The Chinese fought well, but were forced to evacuate the town. The losses of the allies have been serious, but their position is now secure at Tien-Tsin, and they are receiving reinforcements from the coast nearly every day. The result is highly opportune, since great masses of the Chinese population are in a condition of smoldering discontent and will easily take fire if the allies suffer severe reverses.

On Thursday, July 12th, it was decided that all the allied forces except those necessary to guard settlements should make a general attack on the native city and on the heavy Chinese guns on the left flank. At daylight on Friday forty-two guns bombarded the city, causing immense damage, starting many large conflagrations and completely silencing all the guns within the city. Simultaneously 1,500 Russians, assisted by small bodies of French and Germans, assaulted and captured all the enemy's guns, eight in number, which were mounted on a railway embankment east of the city, and also took a fort containing five guns. The machine of the fort was subsequently blown up by the French.

Meanwhile all the available British, American, Japanese and Austrian forces and the remainder of the French made a sortie and attacked the western arsenal, which had again been occupied by the Chinese, and it lasted at three hours of the hardest fighting yet experienced. Japanese, British and French field batteries and British machine guns poured in a hot fire, to which the enemy replied with a deadly rifle fusillade. After the arsenal had been evacuated by the enemy the Americans, French, Japanese and Welsh Fusiliers advanced toward the native city. The remainder of the British were held in reserve, the intention being that eventually all the allies combined should assault and take the city. The Japanese infantry, with a mounted battery, advanced to the city walls, supported by the Americans, the French infantry and British reserves reinforcing them later. The allies found it impossible to enter the city and encamped outside. It was believed on Friday that another attempt to carry the place would be made on Saturday. The casualties of the allies were very heavy, especially among the British, American and Japanese.

The bombardment of the city caused several explosions in the native city. LONDON, July 18.—The Daily Mail today gives the Associated Press correspondent's account of the attack on the Chinese walled city of Tien-Tsin. The Chinese waited until the allied forces had reached the city and then succeeded in breaching the walls and capturing all the forts. The Chinese were completely routed and the allies took possession of the native city and its defenses. The casualties were the greatest among the Russians and Japanese.

The guns of the allies did immense damage to the native city, causing many large conflagrations and completely silencing the majority of the enemy's guns simultaneously. Then 1,500 Russians, assisted by small parties of German and French, assaulted and captured eight guns that were in position on the railway embankment and the fort, the machine of which had been captured by the allies. A body of American, British, Japanese and Austrian troops then made a sortie and attacked the western arsenal, which the Chinese had recaptured. With four hours of the hardest fighting yet experienced the Chinese were driven out.

The arsenal had been evacuated by the Chinese, the Americans, French and Japanese and Welsh Fusiliers advanced toward the native city and joined with the other attacking forces. The Japanese infantry and mounted battery advanced to the foot of the walls, supported by the Americans and French. Despite valiant attacks, the allies were only able to hold the positions gained outside the walls preparatory to renewing the assault in the morning.

The casualties sustained by the allies were exceedingly heavy, especially those of the Americans, French and Japanese. Several explosions in the native city were caused by the bombardment. The Chinese appear to have exhausted their supply of smokeless powder, as they are now using black powder. The allied losses were 1,200.

BOXERS ATTACK THE RUSSIANS

They Are Concentrated in the Amur Region With Artillery.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—Reports have been received by the Russian general staff from the Amur district showing that the Chinese have made serious preparations there and are now concentrated on the railway line from Aigun to Saghalien. They are well supplied with artillery and have large quantities of munitions. The Russian General Gribovsky, after reconnoitering the district, returned to Blagoveshchensk, the capital of the province of Amur, on Monday.

Other official reports confirm the serious news of the approach of work on the Manchurian railway, owing to Chinese attacks, especially at Charbin, where an attack by 400 Chinese was repulsed on July 9th. Charbin is in a critical state, being cut off from the west, south and north. Russian troops have been sent from different points to protect the railway. The Chinese, however, are still working on the eastern section of the line, which gives hope that energetic measures may succeed in restoring order.

In the opinion of the staff officers, the chief command of the allied forces at Tien-Tsin will eventually fall to Duke Alexieff, in addition to the Japanese commander in chief.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A world cable from London, July 18th, says: Russia is preparing to make a descent on China from Manchuria. She is massing there a great army of Cossacks and is using the Siberian Railway exclusively for military operations. An army of 20,000 Russians may invade China from the north by the 1st of August. This step makes a clash of nations in China possible. England has already withdrawn Admiral Seymour from the command of the allied foreign land forces at Tien-Tsin because his services are needed in command of England's fleet. The Russian Admiral, Alexieff, who is next to Seymour, the highest in rank of all foreign officers, succeeds Seymour as chief of the land forces. Germany is at present showing herself in sympathy with Russia and seems willing to aid her designs. France has a weak force in China, but she will, of course, not oppose Russia. There is apparently no unity of action by the allies in China.

GREAT BODIES MARCHING SOUTH

Their Paths Striven With the Bodies of Murdered Christians.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A dispatch to the World from London says: Great bodies of Boxers and regular Chinese troops are known to be marching southward from Peking, murdering all Christians they find and destroying their possessions.

It is feared that some of the Viceroy's agents, who as a whole have hitherto shown themselves most friendly disposed toward foreigners, are now wavering in their support and with the Governors of several provinces are going over to the rebels.

Many people regard Li Hung Chang's eagerness for his present journey from Canton to Peking with suspicion, and urge that he be detained when the steamer carrying him reaches Shanghai. The Shanghai correspondent of the London Express cables under Wednesday's date:

"The Consuls, acting as representatives of the Powers, have unanimously agreed that Lukanyth, the Viceroy of Nanking, shall be regarded as the Emperor of China, so far as the collection of the revenue is concerned. Lukanyth has always been friendly toward foreigners and the Consuls believe they may place implicit faith in him."

At this point before giving orders for the embarkation of troops. This may mean further delay of several weeks."

Baron Muerich, the agent of Pritchard Morgan, M.P., in Korea, who has just reached London after a sixty days' journey by way of Vladivostok over the trans-Siberian railway to Moscow, says: Russia even before he left was actively mobilizing troops in Central Russia, East and West Siberia. The trans-Siberian railway is now close on to 90,000 miles to Manchuria or its borders. In diplomatic circles in London tonight the fate of the Viceroy is no longer considered of first importance. The perilous international situation is looming on the horizon.

MAY SEIZE LI HUNG CHANG

Orders to Hold Him as a Hostage for White Men.

NEW YORK, July 16.—A Journal cable from London says: In the lobby of the House of Commons tonight it was declared that the Government had issued orders for the seizure of Li Hung Chang and for his imprisonment at Hongkong pending his deportation to some place in India, in the event of his carrying out his project of proceeding northward by sea, in compliance with the summons which he has received from Peking.

Knowledge of the Viceroy's intentions is hovering off the coast of the province of Kwan-tung, with orders to intercept any vessel, no matter what flag it flies, having the Viceroy on board, and to secure his person. It is resolved to hold Li Hung Chang as a species of hostage, and moreover, it appears that Sir Henry Blake, Governor of Hongkong, has obtained strong proof that the old Viceroy of Canton, in spite of his professions of friendship for foreigners, is in thorough sympathy and league with his old friend and patron, Prince Tuan.

Sir Henry cables that no less than 50,000 Mauser rifles and a quantity of quick-firing guns have reached Canton since the beginning of the year, and have, with the knowledge and approval of the Viceroy, been judiciously distributed among the various troops to do execution there-with against foreigners.

MRS. CONGER'S LAST LETTER

She Liked the Chinese and Did Not Dread the Boxers.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 19.—The last letter written by Mrs. Conger, wife of the United States Minister to China, to friends here, so far as known, was under date of May 1, shortly after her return to China from this country. Extracts from this letter follow:

"I must tell you just a little of the way we found things at the Legation. First, the servants had made the house clean in every crack and corner. We see very much in our servants to respect, admire and even love. They are so patient, faithful, attentive, thoughtful and kind. The qualities of character they manifest surprise me. 'Peetness?' In some ways, as do we all."

"You hear much about the Boxers, don't you? Well, we do not feel at all in danger. Next week a party of us starts overland upon a trip to the great wall of China. The Boxers do not like the foreigners. They greatly desire the foreigners to go home and stay there and let China alone. What the outcome will be, no one can tell."

"There has been no rain during the winter and spring and the ignorant Chinese think the 'foreign devils' cause this lack of water and the great starvation that threatens them."

MILLION BRAVES MOBILIZING

The Peking Forces Divided Into Four Gigantic Army Corps.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 18.—A dispatch from Chetsof says: Prince Tuan has mobilized 500,000 men, divided into four different corps. The northern corps has been ordered to expel foreigners from Amur. The Peking army is divided into four corps, the first of which is to operate against Moukden and occupy the roads between Peking and Shan Hai Kwan, the second is to concentrate at Tien-Tsin and the third at Peking, whence a column 40,000 strong will be sent to Wei hai Wei and Tien-tai, while the fourth corps will concentrate at Nanking. There are now 23,000 Japanese troops in China. The Chinese fleet is concentrating in the China sea, and hostilities are expected.

A dispatch from Nanking announces that Prince Tuan has ordered a great military movement owing to the appearance of the Japanese in China. The Viceroy of Nanking has informed the foreign Consuls that he cannot be answerable for events in China, Ning Po and Choo Choo. The foreigners are fleeing to Shanghai. The position is alarming, sixteen foreigners have arrived at Nanking from Ning Po, where the houses of foreigners have been burned and missionaries horribly maltreated.

The rebellion has taken hold of Southern China. The foreigners at Chu Hui and Chu Chan have been attacked and are fleeing panic-stricken.

TORTURE OF A MISSIONARY

More Than Apache Cruelty of the Frenzied Chinese Mob.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 18.—Advice received from North China contain particulars of the awful torture inflicted on the Rev. H. V. Norman, who, with Rev. C. Robinson, was among the first of the American missionaries to become victims of the Boxers. A correspondent, writing from Tien-Tsin on June 7th says some refugees who had arrived there rather than Chinese ghastly details of the torture inflicted on Norman. It seems that he fell into the hands of

Li, the head man of a little town near the English mission, where he and Robinson had their headquarters. Li had a short time before lost a son in a quarrel between Boxers and Christians, when the converts had driven off the Boxers from the mission, and he vowed vengeance. The he took in a horrible manner when Norman was taken into his hands. After his capture by the rioters from whom Li took the captive, the missionary was stripped of the retinue of Li and a collar of iron fastened on his neck. A short chain was attached and he was tethered to a stake. The Chinese men, women and children then poked sharp sticks into his flesh and jabbed him with tridents. When he sank down weak with loss of blood and half crazed by the awful torture, he was unable to get upon his knees even, the chain being made too short, and he struggled slowly. Motionless he was then thrown on his nude body, and as he writhed in agony he was stabbed to death. His body was cut to pieces.

Johnson, the other missionary, was slaughtered without lingering so long in agony. He was cut down by a mob and hacked to pieces almost instantly. A number of the mission converts were slaughtered. Some were asked to recant and those who did so to save their lives were added and bridled and forced to crawl to the temple idols.

BRITISH ON DEFENSIVE

Will Look Out for Shanghai and Other Big Centers.

NEW YORK, July 19.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The most important move on the Chinese chess-board yesterday is the new direction given to the defense of British interests. The Indian troops at Hongkong, instead of going to Tien-Tsin, have sailed for Shanghai and Wei hai Wei. Sir Alfred Gaselee may also have there. This is a sign that the British Government, having been convinced that Tien-Tsin and Taku can be held by the allied forces now on the ground, has decided to make serious preparations for the defense of Shanghai and the other centers of commerce in Middle China. This determination is wise, because Li Hung Chang has left Canton to shift for itself and has ordered 20,000 "Black Flags" recruited from the worst elements of the population, to march overland through the Yangtze provinces to Peking. The presence of this marauding army will be a menace to the peace of these immense districts where British commercial interests are paramount.

The British Government is not so blind as to exhaust its resources in defending the Russian interests in Manchuria, which are menaced by the military campaigns at Peking. It has suddenly remembered the quarter where the main sphere of British trade lies, and has ordered reinforcements and vessels of war to the gateways of the Yangtze provinces. The cable station at Shanghai is one of the thousand British interests requiring resolute protection. A break in the cable at Shanghai would cut off the world from information regarding the great struggle now in progress. Tien-Tsin is now secure, and it is considered possible that a strong Japanese force instead of landing at Taku, will go to Shanghai Kwan and march on Peking along the great wall.

The British fleet already off the harbor and one press agency asserts that Sir Alfred Gaselee will command the army of invasion along the north wall, but this is not confirmed.

The British fleet already off the harbor and one press agency asserts that Sir Alfred Gaselee will command the army of invasion along the north wall, but this is not confirmed. As soon as they started the Chinese fired on them again. The German Emperor arrived at Blagoveshchensk with her aides and funerals damaged. Col. Goldschmidt and two Cossacks were wounded. Capt. Krivtsoff, whom the Chinese arrested, was sent to Aigun, where he was informed that orders had been issued not to allow Russian vessels to pass. He was afterward sent to Blagoveshchensk without escort. Two companies of riflemen, three batteries and one hundred Cossacks were sent from Blagoveshchensk to protect the vessel's passage of the river past Aigun.

WAR MAY BE DECLARED

Powers Preparing to Meet the Issue in That Way.

LONDON, July 19.—The action of Count Buelow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, in informing the Chinese Legation at Berlin that all telegraphic messages must be in plain language and submitted for approval by the censor, and the suggestion of M. Del Casse, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, that the exportation of arms to China be prohibited, which are generally regarded here as long steps in the direction of treating China as a State engaged in war, have been supplemented this morning by the official announcement from St. Petersburg that certain portions of the Amur territory, including parts of the Khabarovsk district and the coast territory, as well as the towns of Blagoveshchensk, Khabarovsk and Nikolaevsk, have been declared in a state of war since July 16th. Russia's announcement is regarded in London as at least foreshadowing a speedy unconditional recognition of the fact that a condition of war exists between China and the civilized world and the general opinion seems to favor such recognition as the best means of meeting the barbarian upheaval, while at the same time endeavoring to isolate the independent Viceroy from the general conflagration.

The revelation of the ability of the Chinese forces in the north to stand their ground against the internationalists is producing the inevitable results in the south. At Shanghai it is announced officially that foreign women and children have been requested to leave the ports along the river.

Serious rioting has occurred at Po Yang Lake, near Kiu Kiang. Several missionaries have been killed and chapels burned. The telegraph between Kiu Kiang and Hankow is interrupted. In connection with the story that Prince Tuan's forces have been ordered to march to Wei hai Wei, it is considered as significant that 100,000 troops arriving at Hongkong have been ordered to proceed to Wei hai Wei.

A Shanghai dispatch also reports that

Russia has been in secret negotiation with Prince Tuan's government with the view of securing of Li Hung Chang. It is a dispatch from St. Petersburg that it is stated that Russia's anxiety to minimize the alarming nature of the news from Manchuria is dictated by fears of the injury the confirmation of such news might cause in the matter of arrangements alleged to have been made in the United States for money with which to complete the Manchurian railroad.

A dispatch from Shanghai received here today reports that the losses of the Chinese in the fighting at Tien-Tsin was upwards of 2,000.

It is understood that Lieut. Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell will have command of the British forces in China.

ENVOY BOILED IN A KETTLE

Horrible Death of the Russian Minister and His Wife.

CHICAGO, July 14.—The Record this (Saturday) morning prints the following special cable:

"ST. PETERSBURG, July 11 (via Paris, July 14).—The Tsar has received with great emotion the dreadful details of the catastrophe at Peking from Admiral Alexieff at Port Arthur, confirming the horrible details of the assassination of M. de Giers, the Russian Minister to Peking."

"The Admiral declares that the Russian Envoy was dragged through the streets by the Boxers, insulted, beaten and tortured, and even thrown into a great kettle and boiled to death. Then the remains were thrown to the dogs."

"Mme. de Giers, Admiral Alexieff's advice declare, suffered a fate worse than death, and was beaten and tortured with sharp sticks until life was extinct. The Legation officials are said to have been tortured fiendishly until death ended their sufferings."

"M. de Giers and his Legation officials resisted desperately, and his brave bodyguard killed many of the attacking mob. In the midst of his tortures the Envoy is said to have heroically proclaimed his faith in Christianity, encouraged by the wife who so soon shared his martyrdom."

RUSSIAN BOATS FIRED UPON

Chinese Stop Them on the Amur River—Fight.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 15.—A dispatch to the Telegraph from St. Petersburg says the War Office announces that the Governor General of Amur district telegraphed on July 13 reporting the steamer Michel, from Khabarovsk for Blagoveshchensk, with five vessels laden with artillery and ammunition for the latter place, was fired upon by Chinese and stopped while passing the Chinese town of Aigun. Three officers stated they had received orders to prevent vessels from navigating the Amur. They demanded to see the Michel's commander, Captain Krivtsoff, who visited the Chinese about an hour afterward. Col. Goldschmidt, Russian frontier commander for the Amur district, arrived on board, the Selenga with a squadron of Cossacks and ordered the vessels to continue their voyage. As soon as they started the Chinese fired on them again. The German Emperor arrived at Blagoveshchensk with her aides and funerals damaged. Col. Goldschmidt and two Cossacks were wounded. Capt. Krivtsoff, whom the Chinese arrested, was sent to Aigun, where he was informed that orders had been issued not to allow Russian vessels to pass. He was afterward sent to Blagoveshchensk without escort. Two companies of riflemen, three batteries and one hundred Cossacks were sent from Blagoveshchensk to protect the vessel's passage of the river past Aigun.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

A Ditch of Great Width and Depth Proposed.

NEW YORK, July 15.—A Herald special from Washington says the Isthmian Canal Commission has practically reached the conclusion that there are only two available canal routes across the Isthmus of Panama, the Nicaragua and the Panama routes. Commission is not yet able to give a final estimate of the cost of the canal across Nicaragua, as the explorations are not completed, nor will they be until fall.

The indications are, however, that the exhaustive investigation which has been made will show the advantages of the route selected by the Walker Commission of two years ago over any other, though it is likely there will be slight modifications.

Both the Nicaragua and the Panama routes are considered perfectly practicable, but the enterprise which the Commission will recommend will contemplate a canal to accommodate vessels of 30,000 tons displacement. The attention of the Commission has been called to the great displacement merchant ships are now attaining and it has been decided that the canal must be of a size that can accommodate without difficulty such mammoth vessels as are likely to be constructed. Consideration of these important matters will probably cause the Commission to recommend a canal of greater width and depth than hitherto has been regarded necessary. There will consequently be an increase in cost. It is understood, however, that the Commission's investigations show that the Nicaragua canal can be built for the same amount as would be required to complete the Panama canal. None of the Commissioners will express preference now for either route, but it is believed their final decision will be in favor of the Nicaragua waterway.

Bids For Pacific Cable.

LONDON, July 12.—In the House of Commons today the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, announced that tenders for laying the Pacific cable will be invited immediately by the Government of Canada and the various colonial governments interested, having accepted the recommendations of the committee.

DRAWS THE COLOR LINE

How Democracy Treats
the Blacks.

THEIR RIGHTS ABRIDGED

Disfranchisement Has Led to the
Desire for More
Repression.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 5.—As showing the present temper of the Southern Democracy towards the blacks and all persons of color—a matter which ought to be of special interest to the enfranchised Hawaiians—I offer the following narrative:

When the negro was ousted from politics in Louisiana by the Constitutional Convention of 1898, which so framed the suffrage clause as to render it almost impossible for the negro to vote, it was thought that the race question was settled in the State, for it has been frequently asserted that with the negro eliminated from politics there will be no further trouble with him. The previous Legislature was not satisfied, however, with shutting the negro out of politics, but built up the wall which separates the two races higher than ever before. A law prohibited intermarriage between whites and blacks, even to the remotest degrees, but leaving the red or yellow races to ally themselves with either the whites or negroes. A "Jim Crow" car law followed which required the railroad companies to separate the races on all cars.

There seemed little for the Legislature to do further on the subject, for the negroes are already shut out of all hotels, restaurants and barrooms by public usage, and in the theaters and other public places have a particular place set aside for them. But although there seemed little for the Legislature to do in regard to the race question, it has gone to work on a half dozen bills all aimed still further to separate the races and keep them well apart.

A bill was introduced, for instance, reviving the old "star" car system under which negroes were not allowed to enter the same street cars as the whites. Every fourth or fifth car, marked with a star, was open to the colored people. The bill was laid over, but there is every chance that it will pass if the present sentiment as to the races prevails.

Another measure which while it bore no reference to the race question was really aimed at the negroes, and intended to disarm them and render it impossible for them to obtain arms or ammunition, is the Bennett bill. This measure, which was proposed several years ago, placed a prohibitive license on dealers in pistols and ammunition. It was proposed several years ago but defeated by the influence of the dealers in arms in New Orleans, who realized that it would kill a very profitable business they do in the country districts. But their influence was as naught this time when the Marler murder, committed in the very vicinity of the State capital where the Legislature was sitting, and the rumored rising and threats of the negroes at Devall, aroused a strong anti-negro prejudice in the Legislature, that would have carried through any bill aimed at the blacks. Noah Pritchard, a negro, murdered without reason or pretext Ralph Marler, a white man at Devall in West Baton Rouge parish, and then escaped over to East Baton Rouge, near the capital where he was reported cornered in the Devil's Swamp. Being well supplied with ammunition he kept the posse at bay for a day wounding one of the deputy sheriffs, and slipped out of the swamp and escaped. He left further trouble behind at Devall's, where the negroes were reported to be conspiring against the whites. A number of white regulators rode in from the neighboring parishes. The leader of the negroes, one Ned Cobb, was killed and three negroes "whipped" by the regulators and ordered out of the parishes. These occurrences, almost in sight of the capital, naturally expedited the Bennett bill. It will prevent the country stores from selling arms and ammunition to the negroes; whereas the whites, it is argued, can if they desire arms, supply themselves from a city dealer. Thus while the law is wholly free from any discrimination on account of "race, color or previous condition," it will have the practical effect of preventing the negroes from securing pistol or cartridge. The utterances of some of the negro leaders at a recent conference or meeting in Brooklyn helped the passage of the bill.

What is its purpose is well known in the discussion of another measure relating to concealed weapons. The law against the carrying of concealed weapons has proved a complete failure because it provides only for a fine, which can be made very small by the Judge. It was proposed to make the penalty imprisonment as well as a fine, for many men who carry concealed weapons, and are willing to pay the fine in case they are caught, would hesitate if it meant a week's imprisonment.

There have been so many shooting affrays and killings of late growing out of the carrying of concealed weapons that it was generally thought that public opinion would favor a more severe law on the subject. When the matter came up before the Legislature, however, it was defeated, to the surprise of every one—and wholly on the negro question. The legislators from New Orleans and the white parishes voted for it, but those from the negro parishes were almost unanimous against

it. It was absolutely necessary, they said, for a white man to go armed where there were so many negroes. The argument was accepted as valid. It means that the white men deem it prudent to carry weapons in the negro districts and do not care to have a law that will punish their practice, while the Bennett License Law will put it beyond the power of the negroes to get either arms or cartridges.

At the meeting at Devall, where Ned Cobb was killed and the other negroes "regulated," the regulators assembled laid down their views as to the treatment of the negroes in the rural districts of the State. They attributed most of the trouble to the use of intoxicants and appealed to the Police Jury to raise the license on whiskey so as to put it beyond the reach of the negroes. It may be mentioned here incidentally that the Sunday law of Louisiana, the chief provision of which is the prohibition of the sale of whiskey on Sunday, was mainly passed on account of the negro. Working as he does all the week Sunday is the only day the negro has a chance to get a drink and by closing the saloons on Sunday he is kept sober. Ever since the passage of the law there has been a war on the question between the city and the country members. The former want the beer saloons open; the latter refuse to grant it because of the demoralization that Sunday opening would cause among the negroes.

The Devall resolutions would seem to mean the closure of the groceries patronized by the negroes which could not afford to pay a high license, while the saloons the whites visit would remain open.

Such legislation would, of course, be free from any discrimination because of race, color or previous condition; it would be beneficial to the negro; but some negroes are much affronted at the idea that the white men should be allowed to get "drinks" when they want to, while they are condemned to prohibition.

The Devall's meeting also provided against the congregation of negroes at the country stores on holidays, and the negro balls and dances. It is at these meetings, they said, that racial animosities are aroused and much bad blood stirred up.

It is more than a coincidence that Mayor Capdevielle, the new chief magistrate of New Orleans, has announced his purpose to refuse in future all licenses for negro balls and dances, on the ground that these affairs are a nuisance to the entire neighborhood. This is probably true, and the negroes now mostly congregated at Spanish Fort, which, being hidden away in the swamps and a couple of miles from anywhere, they are least likely to prove troublesome. If it is proposed to stop all negro dances it will be to deprive the negro of one of his greatest delights, and a privilege which he has enjoyed for two centuries in Louisiana and during all the period of slavery. So essential was this amusement believed to be to the peace and quiet of the black that the early French Governors set apart a "square of ground" in the rear of the city for the negro dances which from that fact bore until a few years ago the name of "Congo Square," as the Congo negroes were the chief patrons of the dance, and has only lately been euphemized into "Beauregard Park."

Thus, the lines between the races are being more and more rigidly drawn with years, until the whites and blacks live in different sections, see less of each other, and have few relations of any kind. The Legislature on its part is doing all in its power to draw the color line more distinctly and keep the races as far apart as possible.

WAILUA AND EWA.

Stockholders Agree to Sell Out
to American Refinery.

The stockholders of Wailua and Ewa plantations held two important meetings yesterday morning at the Chamber of Commerce. Both were called by Secretary E. D. Tenney and the business in hand was the consideration of an arrangement for the sale of a portion of the companies' sugar for a period of three years.

Mr. Tenney introduced a resolution embodying the details of the contract which had been effected with the American Sugar Refining Company of San Francisco a short time since. The agreement was reached by which he can place at the refining company's disposal the entire output of both companies for the period specified. The stockholders acquiesced in the contract made by Mr. Tenney, the contract dating from October 1, 1900. New York prices for the entire crop for the next three years will prevail. The crop was pro-rated by the terms of which one-third only will be shipped to San Francisco, the remaining two-thirds to go to New York.

Pay of Grand Jurors.

Some doubt has been expressed as to whether the grand jurors would receive any pay, there being no provision for such fees in the Hawaiian law, but Attorney-General Dole yesterday rendered an opinion at the request of Henry Smith, clerk of the Supreme Court, holding that the grand jurors would be paid by the Judiciary department at the same rate as petit jurors, including mileage.

The New Brewery.

Machinery for the Honolulu brewery which is to start business about the first of next year was brought by the schooner Robert Levers from San Francisco on Monday. The Levers also brought considerable iron-work for the new Hackfeld building and some splendid horses for the Honolulu Stock-Yards Co.

Run Over by a Dray.

A four-year-old Japanese boy was run over by a dray driven by a Chinese on Beretania street opposite Thomas Square on Tuesday afternoon and was quite severely injured.

Dr. Wood and Dr. Garvin went to the spot and the boy was conveyed to the Queen's hospital where Dr. Wood dressed his wounds. One of the horses had stepped on the little one's abdomen and he was frightfully hurt, but after his wounds had been stitched up he seemed to suffer little and prospects are excellent for his recovery.

PLANTATION LABORERS

Colonization Scheme of
C. E. Jacox.

WOULD IMPORT NEGROES

Plans to Bring Them With Their
Families by the Thousand
To Hawaii.

Among the many schemes for supplying the shortage in plantation labor that has resulted from the abrogation of the contract labor laws by the transfer of sovereignty from the Republic of Hawaii to the United States, the latest is that of importing several thousand negro plantation laborers from Georgia and South Carolina.

Charles E. Jacox is the originator of this particular plan and he has already made a definite proposition to several plantation owners, as well as to the Hawaiian Planters' Association to bring to the Islands during the present fall anywhere from 100 to 1,000 negroes. Mr. Jacox is a young man, well known in the city. He has spent some time in the Southern States, where he has many relatives, and says he has studied the situation carefully and is confident that he can bring his proposition to a successful issue.

"When I was in the South last year," said he last evening, "I looked up the matter with a view of presenting it to the plantation managers here, not anticipating at that time that the necessity for more laborers would become so urgent so soon. The men with whom I talked, negro labor leaders and others, seemed very favorably impressed with the idea of coming to Hawaii, and I am sure that there would be no difficulty in securing for the Islands a large number of desirable laboring men within a few months."

"The season for signing contracts in the Southern States is between August and January. Most of the better laborers sign their contracts for the year or for a number of years in the late summer, after the crops have been harvested, so now is the time to send a man among them to secure them. My idea is to go to South Carolina and Northeast Georgia, where the supply of laborers is plentiful, and where I am well acquainted, and secure contracts with a number of the better class of farm laborers. I should agree to furnish them transportation to the Islands, with their household effects and families. I should guarantee that they would be well cared for, and that their children would find here good schools to attend, and that they would receive the best of treatment in every respect."

"In that way I should be able to get the best class of laborers possible. I should not attempt to secure my men from the cities, for the city negroes are a rule a lazy and good for nothing class. The farm laborers are, on the other hand, a fine class of laborers, ambitious, anxious to better themselves, to educate their children and to have and keep their homes. They would prove a far better class of laborers than the Chinese or Japanese here. Besides being staid and more reliable, they will come here with the idea of making their homes here for good and all, not to accumulate a little money and then return to their old homes and their families, as in the case with most of the Japanese and Chinese who have come here in the past under contracts."

"The wages at present earned by the laborers on the plantations of the South are very low compared with what is paid here. Field laborers receive from \$2 to \$3 per month, while the women and children, who work with them in the cotton fields and cane fields receive from \$15 to \$25 per year. They are allowed their cabins for the term of their contracts in the plantations and for provisions they are given a small bag of cornmeal, a gallon of molasses and 25 pounds of meat per head each week. If offered a small increase on these rates of pay they would be, I am sure very glad to come out here."

"If the plantation managers accept my proposition I shall go immediately to the States and shall begin to ship the laborers at once, probably by way of San Francisco, at the same rates as were paid by the United States Government for sending soldiers across the Continent, in tourist sleepers from the Atlantic to the Coast and steamer from San Francisco."

"After trying some of these men on the Island plantations I think that the planters will realize their superiority over any other kind of labor that has been tried here. They are a fine class of men, hard-working and industrious, would adapt themselves well to this climate, and in all ways would prove a desirable class of colonists."

Mr. Jacox says he is a cousin of Congressman W. H. Howard of the Tenth Congressional District of Georgia, and says he is intimately acquainted with Congressman Lorrin Livingston of the Eighth District and with Postmaster Irby of Atlanta, as well as Senator Irby of South Carolina. The first three are leaders in the Independent party of Georgia, and their constituents are largely negroes, so their influence with the negro classes is considerable. Bishop Turner of the African Methodist Episcopal Church of Georgia is also numbered among his friends and he will prove an assistant in Mr. Jacox's scheme, says the latter.

At a meeting of the Hawaiian Planters' Association yesterday Mr. Jacox presented a letter stating his case and proposing to go at once to the Southern States to secure negro colonists, but what action was taken by the association was not learned.

Kamalo Sugar Case.

In the Circuit Court yesterday Judge Humphreys was occupied throughout the day in hearing the case of H. R. Hitecheok et al. vs. Frank Huataue, John J. Egan, Frank H. Foster and the Kamalo Sugar Company. The case is known as the Kamalo sugar case. The corporation was organized something over a year ago by the three men who are named as defendants. At the organization they claimed and appropriated to themselves as their fees as promoters the sum of \$35,000 as well as \$120,000 in stock of the company. They took this sum out of the first assess-

ment on the stock of the company and the suit was brought by the stockholders to compel them to return the \$15,000.

Frank Huataue was on the stand all day yesterday, his testimony relating largely to the work which was necessary in organizing the company and why he and his associates appropriated to themselves the large sum of money for their services.

The case will continue today.

ONE-CURTH ITS VALUE.

Land Commissioner Brown brought up before the Governor's council yesterday the petition of F. S. Leslie for a land patent to property which he was in possession of in the old Chinatown district. The opinion of Attorney-General E. P. Dole covering the question was read. The opinion was based on the fact that the land was originally acquired by an old chief who deeded the land to others—deeding away what was not his own, but which has been occupied by himself and successors for over forty years. The idea conveyed in the opinion is that one-fourth of the present value of the land be paid in order to have the land patent granted.

"The certain tract of land situated in Honolulu, beginning at a point on the northwest side of Kekaulike street, 13 6-10 feet mauka from the north corner of Queen and Kekaulike streets, as shown on the Government surveys, was conveyed to Pulehu by deed to M. Kekumanoa, dated Feb. 17, 1853. It appears that Pulehu died intestate on August 4, 1859, leaving said land to his daughter Ekeka; that Ekeka died intestate in the latter part of 1857, leaving said land to Kekipi; that Kekipi sold said land to F. S. Leslie on May 2, 1860, for \$525.70. It appears that Kekumanoa had no title to said land when he executed said deed or afterwards, and that it is a like case with his deed to T. H. Davies of land in Nuuanu valley, and his deed to land at Kunaui to Kahawai, which deeds the government conferred by issuing a land patent to T. H. Davies and another to M. Kekumanoa. It appears that Mr. Leslie and his predecessors have occupied the land for over 42 years with no hostile claim of title, except that of the government, the actual owner of the land."

"The foregoing statements are based, not upon examination of the original records, but upon the statements in the petitions of Mr. Leslie and Kekipi, and the statement of Land Commissioner Brown, the reports of Prof. W. D. Alexander, and of Walter E. Wall."

"His land has increased so enormously in value it seems hardly fair to the public that the government should surrender its title to the valuations of a generation ago. On the other hand it could be contrary to precedent, and it seems to stand entirely upon its legal exemption from the statute of limitations and demand full value for land which has been occupied under an adverse claim of title for more than 40 years."

"The suggestion made in the Executive meeting of a payment of 25 per cent of the present value in consideration of quit claim deed from the government of its interest in the land, seems to me fair and just to both parties, or as Land Commissioner Brown suggests, a patent for the land might be issued to M. Kekumanoa which would issue to the benefit of his successors in title."

Rough at Honokaa.

Purser Clapham of the steamer Iwaland which returned from Hamakua yesterday morning, makes the following report:

"Very rough weather at Honokaa on Monday. We had a boat smashed and lost thirty-two bags of sugar overboard. Forced to quit work, we went to the gulch and remained until Tuesday. The weather had moderated on that day and we went back to finish loading. The Honokaa mill is not grinding to its full capacity. There are 2200 bags of sugar on hand. Cleaned out P. S. M. on Friday, there were 5000 bags on hand."

The Iwaland will lay up for about two months during which time she will be thoroughly cleaned and repaired and a new boiler and engine are to be installed. Purser Clapham, who is one of the most talented young men of the fleet, being an artist of no mean ability, is at present the proud possessor of a new collection of the most beautiful shells obtainable in these Islands. Needless to say the hands of some fair one collected the dainty shells and built therefrom the pretty tie for her young gallant. Clapham has the treasure stored away and pleads ignorance when addressed on the subject.

A Terrible Death.

A native, Enoka by name, employed in discharging machinery from the schooner Robert Levers at the old fish market wharf, met a horrible death yesterday afternoon. A heavy piece of machinery fell against the side of the vessel, catching the unfortunate man and crushing him terribly. Enoka had been standing between the schooner and the great piece of iron which was being hoisted on to the dock when the gear broke, the heavy machinery swung suddenly back and the man was pinned to the vessel's side. The schooner had to be moved out from the wharf in order to free the body. Enoka was struck in the abdomen. The patrol wagon was summoned to remove Enoka to the hospital but he died before he could be taken there.

Children show symptoms of disease

Children show symptoms of disease quicker than grown people, and are accordingly easy to treat for all troubles. The worst foes of children are worms, but their presence can be readily detected and speedily removed. When a child becomes restless in sleep, picks at its nose, grinds its teeth, has an irregular appetite, is nervously irritable, and has bad breath, it is a victim of worms' work. There is just one way to treat worms—that is to kill them. Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer is the one medicine that will kill them. Don't waste time on any other treatment, and don't waste money on any other medicine, for Kickapoo Indian Worm Killer is the safest, surest, promptest and most permanent relief from worms. Hobron Drug Co., agents for Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

Book-binding at short notice at the GAZETTE Bindery.

COLOR LINE IN JURY.

Authorities Say the Best Men Were
Selected and Natives Not
Available.

The fact that no Hawaiians appear on the list of the Grand Jury as printed in the Advertiser of Monday seems to have aroused the ire of some of the prominent Hawaiians. They allege that they have been treated very unfairly.

The following self explanatory letter was received by the Advertiser last evening and a statement was secured from Henry Smith, clerk of the Judiciary Department relating to the method followed in drawing the Grand Jury. The two communications follow:

Editor Advertiser: It is not without interest that I read and noted the lists of jurors (Grand and Trial) as published in your issue of Monday, the 23rd inst., they being the first ones drawn under the new order of things. Since we Hawaiians have been Americanized—although against our wish—we have submitted ourselves to the inevitable and have accepted our defeat with good grace, and now we have occasion to brush up our memory and call to mind the strong arguments used in favor of annexation. Perhaps it is unnecessary for me to repeat those arguments at present, they being varied and complicated, but you will allow me to call your attention to your recent charges against the natives for drawing the color line. A charge that you have yet to prove its verity. But in referring to the said jury lists, especially to that of the "Grand," will you dare deny the fact that a color line has been drawn? If so, will you be kind enough to explain what the drawing of a color line is? Perhaps you will admit that I do not see how you can get out of it that that much-favored line has really been drawn, but lay the blame of it at the door of the Clerk of the Judiciary Department, who is a Hawaiian, and who is responsible for the drawing up of the lists. In that connection, it will be of great interest to have the lists drawn and submitted by the said clerk to the C. J. for his approval placed at public exhibition, which might reveal how the "color line" has been drawn across the names of Hawaiians. I'm only guessing, Mr. Editor, and perhaps I'm mistaken, but it looks very funny that not a single Hawaiian could be found capable enough to serve as a "grand" juror. Perhaps because we are only newly-made Americans it is thought inadvisable for us to serve as "grand" jurors; and that because we do not understand American politics, we shall have to wait until we do know. But how are we to know if such "color line" is drawn—across our names? It is significant that you would accuse us for doing what your own people are very anxious to do themselves. However, you are only keeping up with the teachings of your "missionary" party, which apparently is "that what is sauce for the goose is not for the gander"—that it is all right for the haoles to draw the "color line," but it is very wrong and sinful for the Hawaiians to do so. Now, Mr. Editor, if this is what you call American politics, you are welcome to it and keep it to yourself—we will have none of it. Thanking you for the space.

S. MEHEULA.

Here is what Henry Smith, the Clerk of the Judiciary Department, has to say concerning the method of drawing juries:

Hitherto the system of drawing juries was as follows: By law lists of fifty names of foreigners and fifty names of Hawaiians were prepared in March and September in each year. Every three months these names are deposited in one receptacle for foreigners and another for Hawaiians, and a panel of twenty-four names drawn from the fifty names each term. The drawing was always made by a clerk in presence of a circuit judge, and the summons issued to the Marshal to make service upon the persons drawn from each box or receptacle. The drawing was always by lot and the names put on pieces of paper, stirred in the box and then drawn.

In the case of jury summons for the coming August term, Judge Humphreys signed an order directing the High Sheriff to draw and summon twenty-four jurors and another set of twenty-four names for trial jurors, leaving the matter of drawing to the High Sheriff. Whether the High Sheriff selected them randomly or by lot, I do not know. Please ask him how he made up his list.

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth said last evening that he was sorry that the Hawaiians of the city were dissatisfied with the grand jury and believed a color line had been drawn. In selecting the names of the members of the grand jury, Marshall Brown and I tried to select the best men possible. We intended to include in the list an equal number of Hawaiians and foreigners, and we went over a long list of prominent Hawaiians, endeavoring to find some of them who could be eligible. But in all cases we found that the men who were qualified by their knowledge of English were in government employ, or were members of the bar or were otherwise barred from sitting on the jury. Some that would have been eligible were out of the city, others were ill and in the whole list we could find none eligible. All that we placed on the list were substantial citizens, and such men as Mark P. Robinson and R. W. Holt are on the list so it cannot be said that we used any undue discrimination."

IS IT RIGHT FOR AN EDITOR TO
RECOMMEND PATENT MEDICINES?

[From Sylvan Valley News, Brevard.]

It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering we feel it a duty to say a good word for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years, and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand and administered at the inception of an attack much suffering might be avoided, and in many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least it has been our experience during the last twenty years. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Flavilla—"There are only two kinds of bachelors." Myrtilla—"And who are they?" Flavilla—"Those who are too thim to propose, and those who are too courageous."—Indianapolis Journal.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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Hemp Crops Profitable

Frank Carpenter's Last Letter.

A PHILIPPINE INDUSTRY

How Farms Are Managed so as to Yield an Immense Profit—Labor Question.

DAVAO, July 1, 1900.—The Philippine Islands could furnish galleons enough to hang the whole human race. Their chief product is hemp, and they sell about 15,000,000 silver dollars' worth of it every year. You see hemp spread out to dry in the streets of the principal towns. It is carried in from the country on buffalo carts or on the backs of men, and many a petty Chinese merchant has made his fortune by dealing in it. We pay every year several million dollars for the Manila hemp which we use. It is sent to New York, Boston and other cities, and there it is made into all kinds of rope, from clothes lines to cables. A vast deal of it goes to the Northwest to make binding twine for harvesting. Some of it is employed in our gold, silver and iron mines, and the finer qualities are mixed with silk and used in weaving. It is made into hammocks. It is used for nets and in Paris it goes into making of hats, tapestry and carpets. From the waste and old ropes Manila wrapping paper is made, and here in the Philippines the finest of the fiber mixed with the threads of the pineapple, is woven into an exquisite stuff known as just cloth, which the American ladies buy for party dresses and which is commonly used by the richer of our Filipino sisters.

There are thousands of men in these islands who live off the hemp industry, and there are merchants who have made fortunes out of shipping the product abroad. Some of the best opportunities for fortune making in the Philippines are in planting and raising hemp, and in the future there will be many Americans engaged in the different branches of the industry.

WHERE THE HEMP COMES FROM.

I find that the hemp plant grows in nearly every one of the Philippine Islands. There are provinces in Luzon which are supported almost entirely by it, and the islands of Leyte and Samar raise thousands of bales of it every year. When the ports of the eastern part of the Philippines were opened up, about a hundred thousand bales were found there ready for shipment, and today there are steamers loaded with them going out from the Philippines.

The province of Albay, which is in the southeastern part of Luzon, is one of the best hemp districts, yielding more than six million pounds of the stuff annually. A great deal of it is grown in Cebu, and a limited quantity on this island and Mindanao. Some of the finest hemp grown comes from here, and there are thousands of acres, I might also say millions of acres, which could be turned to hemp raising.

From inquiries which I have made from people interested in the subject, the available territory has hardly been touched, and the product might be made ten times as large as it is. So far the Philippine Islands are the only places in the world where the hemp plant has been successfully grown. Attempts have been made to raise it in India and elsewhere, but so far none has succeeded.

A VISIT TO A HEMP PLANTATION.

I spent this morning going through one of the largest of the hemp plantations of Mindanao. If you have ever seen a banana grove you can imagine how the plantation looks. The hemp plant or abaca, as it is here called, is the musa textilis, a species of the same family as the edible banana, whose botanical name is the musa paradisiaca. A hemp tree looks just like a banana tree, but it is more of a plant than a tree, sprouting up from the ground to a height of from twenty to twenty-five feet, composed of many leaves wrapped round and round about a central stalk, which, when the plant is full grown, towers high in the air above you, and the leaves are from a foot wide and ten feet or more long. As they grow upward they branch out from the stalk, shading the ground. The hemp comes from the inner leaves, which are tightly wrapped around the central stem, there being so many of them that the plant at its base is from eight to ten inches thick.

As it stands in the field the plant stalk is as crisp and juicy as a stalk of celery, and it can easily be cut down with a carving knife. The men I saw cutting used bolos, the same knives that they use for cutting off heads. They are not unlike our corn cutters, save that they are heavier, and that as a usual thing they are kept as sharp as a razor.

I had to go some distance from Davao to reach the hemp plantation. After I entered it I kept close to my guide, for it was so large that I might have lost myself in it and spent days finding my way out. There were thousands upon thousands of these abaca or hemp plants making a veritable forest, or rather a jungle in which, there were neither roads nor paths. The plants were about six or eight feet apart, and they stood on the ground so that we walked in semi-darkness in going through it, although it was almost midday. Now and then we stumbled upon a cocoanut tree, but as a rule there was nothing but hemp, hemp, hemp. Here and there a stalk had been cut out, but sprouts were growing up from the bottom, and I am told that a hemp plantation once started will keep on reproducing itself.

HOW HEMP IS GROWN.

From one of the proprietors I learned how the orchard was started, or in other words, how hemp is grown. It thrives best upon a hill side where there is plenty of moisture, but where the water does not stand so as to rot it. The land is first cleared, many of the larger trees being left standing in order to shade the young plants. The ground is burned over and the sprouts, which are usually the suckers taken from an older plantation, are set out about six or eight feet apart. They grow rapidly, but it is three years before they are ready for use. After this time they can be cut right along throughout the year, the only caution observed being to cut the plants when they are just about ready to blossom and before they bear fruit. Such plants as have fruit do not make good hemp, the fiber being weakened by the strength of the plant going into the fruit. As the plants blossom the year around, the farmer can be kept busy cutting; there is no danger of his losing his crop by the hurry of harvest, as in sugar and rice. The only cultivation necessary is to keep down the weeds, and now and then to set out fresh suckers.

HARVESTING THE CROP.

Hemp farming, in fact, seems to me the softest and easiest kind of agriculture I have yet met with. A plantation once

started, its owner, a practical land-producer, and if his farm is big enough he can live back in his easy chair and spend his time counting the shekels. The harvesting is chiefly done on the shore, the harvesters receiving half the crop.

The hands work in couples, two men pulling together into the plantation to cut down the plants and prepare the stuff for the market. They do this in the simplest and simplest way. One man cuts down the stalk, chops off the top and side leaves, and the other man pulls the fiber out of the outer leaves. He has now a white pile five or six inches thick and from six to ten feet long. This is made of a soft, green and coarse and a number of white leaves which run the full length of the stalk. These leaves contain the fiber known as hemp. The man strips the leaves off one by one from the core, and throwing them over his shoulder, carries them to his partner, who does what we call the stripping.

The fiber is on the outside of the leaf, the inside being made up of a pulp which must be squeezed out before the hemp is ready for use. This is done by drawing the leaves one by one under a knife which rests upon a log in such a way that the pulp and pulp are scraped off and drop into a pile to the left. The knife is fastened to a treble iron which the men pull by foot, forcing it down tight upon the leaf and pressing it against the log. As he pulls it he wrings the fiber about a stick in order that there may be no danger of breaking it. When he has done this he takes the leaf in his left hand, and a sheaf of the silk and needs only drying to be ready for the market. The drying is done in the sun.

After this the stuff is put up in bundles or twines much like a bank of yarn and carried to the stores for sale. The usual price for the hemp is between \$1 and \$2 per picul, but it has been known as high as \$300 a ton. This, however, can be raised by small quantities, and it should not be regarded as a criterion in considering the hemp possibilities.

THE GROWTH OF THE INDUSTRY.

Hemp has been steadily going up in price since it was first exported, and this notwithstanding the size of the crop has tripled in the last twenty years. About fifty years ago the price was between \$1 and \$2 per picul. In the next decade it rose to \$3, and in the '80s the average price was \$11. Ten years later it had risen to \$17, and it is now, as I have said, up to \$35. These high prices are caused by the war, and there will probably be a fall within the next year or two. At present the crop here in the Philippines is a quarter of a billion pounds a year, enough to give every family in the United States enough for a clothes line and to supply all the children with jump rope, and still leave much to spare. It would, in fact, give three pounds of hemp to every man, woman and child in our country, and not exhaust the supply by 25,000,000 pounds.

Of this amount the United States takes more than one-third. We use more Manila hemp than all Europe, excepting England, Great Britain coming next to us, but she gets rather as a middleman, Europe than as an actual user herself.

IN THE WAREHOUSES.

During my stay in Manila I spent some time in the great hemp warehouses, where there are perhaps a dozen of them where the most of the product is sent to be sorted and classified before it is shipped to the markets of the world. It is taken to Manila from the islands in sailing vessels and small steamers, and it is brought in from the interior of Luzon in cases or great barges, which are pushed along through the river with poles.

Some of the warehouses are enormous. The one I visited had more than \$1,000,000 worth of produce of one kind or another stored away in it. It was a great white two-story building, covering almost an acre, situated on the banks of the Pasig river, near the city of Manila. The lower end of that section of Manila called Binondo, Cascoas and ships loaded with tobacco and hemp lay before it, and bales of hemp were being carried out of and into it by half-naked Chinese coolies. The coolies were laboring in pairs, each pair carrying a bale in a platform on their shoulders, and pushing it up the stairs. In front of the warehouse a quantity of hemp was spread out under the sun to dry, and inside of it were stacks and bales of hemp from floor to ceiling.

STRANGE METHODS FOR THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

I went inside and watched the hauling and sorting of the hemp for shipment. It was indeed a strange sight for the end of this century, of invention and progress. Everything was done by hand. About fifty Filipinos were at work tearing the bales apart and sorting the stuff, which looked like strands and twists of silvery white hair, but which was really great hanks of hemp. From time to time the men would carry a great bundle of these hanks and pile it up on a platform until they had as much as an ordinary milk cart would hold. They would weigh this upon immense steelyards which hung from the roof, adding or subtracting in order to get the 20 pounds, the amount comprised in a bale ready for shipment. Next, would come the pressing. The bales were packed in a framework of boxes which rest one upon the other, so that a press operated just like a letter press can be forced down upon them. The queerest thing was the working of the screw. This was done by Chinese. Upon a platform high above the press three or four half-naked, yellow-skinned mortals, trotted about, pushing the spokes of a wheel. Four grasped each of the eight great spokes and all ran round and round as fast as they could, turning the screw which formed the axle of the wheel, thereby pressing the hemp tight in the bale. A bell rung below when the signal for their starting and stopping, and when they moved it was on the dead run, pushing, straining and sweating as they did so.

The bales are put up in the most economical way. They are wrapped in hankwork mats of palm leaves and are tied with strips of rattan, so that the cost of the bales and packing is practically nothing. I asked the proprietor of the warehouse why he did not put in machinery and save the employment of so many men. He replied that it would be cheaper for him to do so, but that his insurance would be thereby increased, and he preferred to work by the old method, which has been in vogue here since the beginning.

PROFITS IN HEMP RAISING.

It seems to me that hemp raising will, after matters are settled, form one of the best openings for American capital. It is estimated that about 750 plants can be set out to the acre. I am told the plants can be bought for about 1 cent apiece. Each plant should produce about ten ounces of fiber, and if scientifically treated it might be made to produce more. Two men can, it is said, harvest about 300 pounds in a week, and this at present rates would be

worth about \$300 dollars. I cannot give the exact figures, but I have been told by a number of planters that from 15 to 20 per cent is not an uncommon profit, and that I care to see in gathering the crop the plants might be sold at a large profit. As a great deal of the hemp is used in the United States, and as the industry is so new, it is not surprising that the prices are so high.

It is said that the English who have attempted hemp raising have failed, because they have not been able to handle the workmen, and that only the natives of the Philippines can use the Philippine labor with profit. It might be the same with American planters. As to our people working the crop themselves, I doubt whether they can do so successfully in this climate. As for me, I grow tired very quickly, and I find that most Americans must keep in out of the sun during a great part of the day.

My opinion is that the sugar raising in that it needs a large capital. A man must, it is true, have enough to support himself for the three years required to raise the plants into bearing, but after that a outlay of a few dollars will furnish him with all the machinery he needs, and he can, as I have said, as far as labor is concerned, run his plantation on shares. Even if he pays for his labor, he will not find his hands more than 15 or 20 cents a day. In Manila, where wages are at their top notch, the manager of the largest hemp warehouse told me he was paying amounts equal to 25 to 40 cents a day, and he evidently thought these rates exceedingly high.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

PENT A GOOD FARM DOCTOR.

MR. A. N. JOEL of Asherville, Kansas, says he spent a good farm doctoring himself for chronic diarrhoea, but got no relief and was afraid that he must die. He was then told to get a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and was permanently cured by it. It is sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

Boston has already opened its free public baths, and will keep them open all after Labor day. The city authorities asked the city authorities for \$100,000 for the proper maintenance of the baths, and got only \$70,000. They decided that summer bathing is the greater public necessity, and will spend most of the money for that, making no attempt to keep open the winter baths.

A LONG NERVOUS STORM.

If you ever watched a dentist draw a nerve out of a tooth, you will remember how much it looked like a little scalp of wet, white cotton thread. How can a contemptible thing inflict such a mountain of agony? And why does it do it? "Disease," you say. "Ah, surely. A simple and obvious answer; yet is what way does the true nerve fibre, wrapped up and coated as it is, like the wires in a sub-marine cable, get to be diseased?"

Yet, somehow, these soft strings do become fearfully out of order, or our friend, Miss Hunt, alluding to the neuralgia from which she once suffered, would not be surprised to find it a most mad with pain. "And that is but one of many forms of torture imposed on us by the nerves; yet without these nerves we should be but dumb, clay-lacking feeling and power of motion. How can we cure these dreadful nerve-pains? The drug shops abound in so-called remedies for them, yet they are only as breath to cool the air of a torrid summer day. The real cause and cure are among Nature's deeper secrets. Can we find them?"

"Clearly all my life," says Miss Hunt, "I have suffered from indigestion of an aggravated kind. I felt low, weary and weak, having little or no energy. My appetite was variable. At one time I would eat voraciously, and at other times I could not touch a morsel of food. After eating I had great distress at the chest and around the sides. I suffered martyrdom from the horrid pain in my stomach and limbs. As the years passed my nerves became totally unstrung, and I endured untold misery from neuralgia. My lips and half my face were almost dead from this distressing malady."

[The lady will pardon the writer. In the sense of being objects of use and pleasure, they were in truth practically dead; but in another sense they were horribly alive, as the sky is when it is pierced and rent with the lanes of the lightning.] "I consulted," she adds, "doctor after doctor, but in spite of all their medical aid and applications I found little or no relief. Sometimes I was almost mad with the pain. (Not a doubt of it. Under such circumstances the body is a poison house of keen suffering, and people have, not infrequently, taken their own lives to escape from it. On a acute rheumatism or gout can be compared with neuralgia and (please excuse me) the whole thing is a form of the same thing—result of the same cause. Hence sufferers from the former two ailments will be wise also to read this essay to its end.)"

"In June, 1886, continued the letter, 'a book was left at my house in which I read of a person named Mother Seigel cured by a medicine called Mother Seigel's Syrup. I bought a supply from a chemist in New North Road, and soon my indigestion got better, the pain in my head and limbs was easier, and I felt stronger than I had done for years. I think it is only right that others should know of what has done so much for me. You have, therefore, my permission to make this statement public if you like. (Signed) (Miss) S. Hunt, 57 Dale View Road, Stamford Hill, London, June 20, 1892."

Our correspondent is a school mistress, and as her letter shows, a woman of fine intelligence. At the outset she names the radical and only real disease she had—namely, indigestion, or as we indifferently call it, dyspepsia. Suffered from want of nourishment, and pointed out by the products of food constantly decomposing in the stomach, her nervous system was thrown into wild disorder, and protested and cried out with the thrilling voice of pain. No application, no emollients are of effect to remedy symptoms springing from a cause so profound and firmly seated. Would we stop the writhing of the trees during a gale? Ah, they cannot be bound or held. We must employ, if we possess it, a power which can say unto the wind, "Peace, be still." Something, in to this Mother Seigel's Syrup did when it abolished the digestive trouble. It enabled the stomach to feed the feeble body, and with returning strength the nervous storm subsided into the calm and harmony of health.

It was a Judge in New Jersey a few months ago, who declared that the life of a child, killed by a trolley car, was not worth more than a dollar. In contrast with that estimate a jury in the New York supreme court the other day awarded \$50,000 damages to a 6-year-old boy who was partly paralyzed as a consequence of being run over by a brewery wagon. Children seem to us worth more in New York than in New Jersey, at least in the courts.

SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Pains and Painful Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purifier of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

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Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive anesthetic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in One Soap at One Price, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Aust. Depot: H. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. Africa Depot: LUXON LTD., Cape Town.

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